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The Employability of AFDC Mothers and Fathers

"Yesterday's People" and Tomorrow's Programs

OAA Recipients in 1965
Financial Circumstances

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OF HEALTH,
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JULY-AUGUST 1969

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A pilot project assesses . . . .

The Employability of AFDC Mothers and Fathers

Martin Warren and Sheldon Berkowitz

Program emphasis in public assistance during the past year and a half shifted from a primary concern with ways of delivering services to ways of reducing the welfare caseload by moving recipients into the labor force. The shift is well illustrated in the work and training provisions of the Social Security Amendments of 1967. One of the most important results of the shift is the highlighting of the general lack of knowledge about the potential in the public assistance caseload for responding to programs centered on employment.

Particularly in the aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) program, the new emphasis on rehabilitation geared to the employment capacity for self-support gives rise to these important questions:

- How many adult AFDC recipients are immediately employable? Who are they? Why are they unemployed?
- How many adult recipients could become employable through training? Who are they?
- What kinds of employment problems do they have? What kinds of programs or aid do they need to overcome these problems?

The data routinely kept by county, State, and Federal welfare agencies cannot answer these questions; they can only be answered through specific research. The pilot study reported here is a first step toward the development of a comprehensive study of the problem. A large and costly study of AFDC employability seemed injudicious until a number of ideas had been clarified and defined and the necessary methodological instruments refined. Among the ideas that need defining is "employability" itself. Any definition is incomplete without answers to such questions as these: Is an AFDC recipient employable if there is no demand for his skill in the labor market? Is he employable if his earnings would be less than his public assistance grant? Is he employable if hiring practices discriminate against him? Is a mother employable if she cannot obtain or cannot earn enough to pay for child care?

The general aim of the pilot study was to become familiar with the characteristics of employability problems in the AFDC caseload and to develop methods for identifying, measuring, and classifying relevant variables. The specific objectives of the study were these:

- To identify and describe subgroups of adults in the active AFDC caseloads, both in the family group (AFDC-FG) and the unemployed parent (AFDC-U) segments,[1] by their level of employability, potential employability, unemployability, work motivation, and amenability to training.
- To identify obstacles to employment in the subgroups and the needs to be met to overcome these obstacles.
- To provide information as a guide to the preparation of a proposal for a larger study to measure the employment potential in AFDC recipients and to develop an employment potential classification system and guidelines for referral of recipients to appropriate work and training programs.

Our primary emphasis in this article is on the methodological aspects of the study and on the problems of employability. Although we describe some of the findings, our attention is focused on how these findings might affect research planning. Because of the small sample on which they are based, the findings should not be taken as conclusive about AFDC recipients in California. They should be viewed as suggestive only until substantiated by a large-scale study.

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This pilot study was carried out by the Research and Statistics Division of the California Department of Social Welfare (A Pilot Study of AFDC Employability: Preliminary Report, *September 1968, mimeo.). It was sponsored by the California State Department of Social Welfare in cooperation with three other State departments—Employment, Public Health, and Rehabilitation. The Social and Rehabilitation Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, supported the data analysis and the writing of the report.*

The sample and the method

The sample of AFDC recipients was limited to 100 cases evenly selected from two metropolitan areas—Los Angeles County and three major counties in the San Francisco Bay area (San Francisco, Alameda, and Contra Costa)—and about evenly divided between AFDC-FG and AFDC-U cases. These four counties contained 52 percent of the State's AFDC-FG and 30 percent of the AFDC-U cases. The sample was randomly drawn and, when checked, proved to be representative of the four counties in the distribution of the variables considered to be most probably associated with employability: race, age, level of education, and family size. To achieve the immediate goals of the study in a short time, a single assessment of the recipient's employability at a point in time was made.

A five-member panel of experts—an occupational therapist, a physician, a rehabilitation consultant, a psychiatric social work supervisor, and a welfare program consultant—from four State departments—Employment, Public Health, Rehabilitation, and Social Welfare—was appointed to assess the employability of AFDC mothers and fathers. In addition, two psychiatrists from the Department of Mental Hygiene were appointed as consultants to the panel on cases presenting complex mental health problems.

The panel held the interviews in the offices of the local welfare agencies from which the samples had been drawn. Before conducting the interviews, the panel analyzed and assessed each case from material furnished by the research project from these sources:

- A special questionnaire filled out by the caseworker assigned to the case providing detailed personal, familial, educational, vocational, and other social information pertinent to the question of employability, including a narrative summary of the recipient's problems and a description of his strong points.

- A handwritten statement from the recipient describing the problems he had had in seeking and holding employment and the kinds of help he thought he needed.

- A recent medical report provided by a physician of the recipient's choosing.[2]

The panel as a group interviewed the recipient[3] with or without the caseworker present, as the caseworker was free to attend or not attend the interview.[4] After the interview, the panel, by unanimous decision, placed the recipient in one of three categories by level of employability:

▶ Type 1, Employable.—Appears capable of earning a living for self and dependents. Can assume and carry out responsibilities of employment sufficient to support self and dependents at a level *at least* as nearly adequate as that provided by public assistance.

▶ Type 2, Employable.—Appears capable of earning a partial living for self and dependents. Can assume and carry out responsibilities of employment to some degree but employment income would be less than adequate to maintaining self and dependents at a level comparable with public assistance (because the employment is part-time, seasonal, or intermittent or the pay is too low).

▶ Type 3, Unemployable.—Cannot be classified as type 1 or type 2.

Mothers were classified as FG-1, FG-2, or FG-3; fathers as U-1, U-2, or U-3.

For the purpose of the classification, the panel was instructed to ignore all aspects except those related to the recipient's potential earning capacity at that time without regard for labor market conditions. The panel then considered the increased living costs associated with employment such as the cost of child care to determine how much income would be adequate to the family's needs if the recipient found employment. With these considerations in mind, the recipients were classified by type. However, a recipient might be classified as type 1 and still not be able to find employment or to accept it without help from the public agency.

After unanimously classifying the recipient by type, panel members independently rated him for motivation, probability of finding work, potential for training, obstacles to seeking work, help needed to overcome the obstacles, length of time help might be needed, and several other measures of employability. In addition, each caseworker, without knowing the panel's ratings, classified the recipient by employability type and, using the panel's rating instrument, made further judgments about him.

Study procedures

The cases, being randomly selected, were widely dispersed among the various caseloads for the four counties. In all, 96 caseworkers were brought into the study: 50 in the northern counties, where no caseworker had more than one case; and 46 in Los Angeles County, where four had two cases each.

To prepare the caseworkers for their part in the study, the principal investigators conducted a 2-hour training session in each county. The sessions concerned the preparation of the questionnaire and provided a means for involving the interest and active participation of the caseworkers. Their cooperation in the study was especially crucial because they were responsible for

preparing the recipients for the panel interviews and for insuring that appointments were kept. The training session also helped set the "tone" or atmosphere of the study and assure the caseworkers that no threat to the welfare status of the recipient was involved in his chance selection as a study subject. The investigator made clear that the protection of the recipient was essential to the protection of the project's research integrity, which hinged on these three major points:

1. No recipient would be coerced or influenced into participating in the study through a belief that participation was necessary to preserve eligibility for aid.

2. The employment aspects of the study would not be construed to the recipient as pressure to seek work.

3. The information disclosed by the recipient to the panel would not be given to the county agency by individual cases.

The problem of cases dropping out of the study sample through unwillingness to cooperate, sickness, or case transfer or termination presented a special difficulty. It was not feasible to establish a random pool of replacement cases and retain the original caseworker. As each caseworker would have required special training, the project could not have kept pace with changes. The problem was handled this way: the caseworker went through his caseload and matched the lost case with another on the variables of aid category, sex, race, age, education, and family size. Perfect matching on all variables, of course, was not possible, but caseworkers tried to obtain as close a match as possible. The problem of caseworkers dropping out of the study through sickness, transfer, or job termination was handled by having the supervisor assume the worker's function with the study case.

Recipient interviews with the panel were scheduled at intervals of an hour and 10 minutes within the facilities of the four county welfare departments, thus permitting a maximum review of seven cases a day. Allowing travel time from county to county and, in Los Angeles County, from district to district, the panel reviewed the 100 cases in about 18 working days.

The preliminary findings

The distribution of cases by employability type as rated by the review panel is presented in table 1. This distribution is significantly different in the two AFDC programs.[5] More type 1 cases and fewer type 3 cases were found in the unemployed parent sample than in the family group sample. However, within the type 2 classification, the FG mothers had greater employability potential than the U fathers. This measure was obtained by having the panel rate the recipient's chance of obtaining employment after receiving help or training or both. The FG mothers received a mean rating of 70 percent; the U fathers, a mean rating of 56.5 percent.[6]

Table 1. Caseloads of AFDC- FG mothers and AFDC-U fathers, by employability type[1]

AFDC component	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
FG	9	29	12	[1] 50
U	21	23	4	[1] 48
Total	30	52	16	58

[1] *Two of the AFDC-U fathers were lost from the sample too late for replacement.*

Although this result indicates that the prospects for employment are brighter for the type 2 mothers (FG-2's) than the type 2 fathers (U-2's), provided they receive help and training, it is not possible to determine from these data how much of this estimate is based on the strength and weakness of the recipient and how much on the particular kinds of jobs available in the labor market. However, according to the panel members' subjective impressions, the mothers had more employability potential than the fathers. Many women were considered well-groomed, poised, and strongly motivated to become independent.

The large number of type 2 cases in the FG sample led us to reexamine this classification to distinguish between the more employable and the less employable mothers in this subgroup. The five panel members had assigned to each case a percentage estimate score based on the recipient's capacity for work and the likelihood of her finding an appropriate job. By dividing the type 2 mothers into those with a 50 percent chance or more of obtaining employment and those with a less than 50 percent chance, we obtained two subgroups whose differences make it logical to describe them as "highs" (FG-2H) and "lows" (FG-2L) within type 2. This method, however, did not yield a distinction when used with type 2 fathers. The subdivision of the type 2 mothers resulted in these four types:

FG-1 (fully employable)	9 cases
FG-2H (partly employable, high potential)	11 cases
FG-2L (partly employable, low potential)	18 cases
FG-3 (unemployable)	12 cases

On many of the variables, the FG-2H and FG-1 mothers and the FG-2L and the FG-3 mothers were similar.

So great were the differences between families headed by mothers and families headed by fathers concerning problems and needs relating to employment that the two groups were treated separately in analyzing the study data.

The AFDC-FG mothers

For each employability type the average number of children in the family was as follows: FG-1–1.8; FG-2H–3.6; FG-2L–3.3; and FG-3–3.6. The FG-1 group had significantly fewer children than each of the other groups.[7] This does not mean that the breadwinners in the families with fewer children were capable of earning more money than those in larger families but that the FG-1 families needed less money to be self-supporting. As what they could earn would be larger than the welfare check, we classified them as self-supporting. In the larger families the same amount of earnings might not be more than the welfare check, so they were classified as partly self-supporting.

Ethnic origin proved to be related to employability type. Significantly more white mothers (other than Mexican-American) were in the most employable group (FG-1) and significantly fewer in the least employable group (FG-3), as compared to minority group mothers (Negro and Mexican-American combined). This may be true because the white mothers had fewer children to support–on an average, 2.6. The minority group mothers (Negro and Mexican-American) had an average of 3.4 children.[8]

Various measures of employment history were related to employability type. Job stability, as measured by the longest time employed on one job, yielded significant differences among employability types.[9] The FG-1's had worked longer than the FG-2L's, and the FG-2H's (who had worked the longest) had worked longer than either the FG-2L's or the FG-3's.

In addition to job stability, recency of employment was associated with employability type. The data indicated that the FG-1 and FG-2H groups, when combined, had been employed more recently than the FG-2L and FG-3 groups combined.[10] The first group (the FG-1's and FG-2H's) represents the recipients with the greatest chance at that time of obtaining employment that would provide either full or partial self-support; the other group represents those with little or no chance at that time of finding employment.

Motivation to become self-supporting was associated more with the recipient's chances of obtaining employment at that time than with employability type. This aspect was rated on a 4-point scale, ranging from a score of 1 ("willing to exert considerable effort to become self-supporting") through 4 ("appears to prefer a state of dependency, and public assistance is as good a way as any"). Scores of 1 and 2 represent different degrees of motivation; scores of 3 and 4 represent a lack of motivation. The five panel members rated each recipient on this scale, and the five ratings were averaged and taken as the panel's rating. The FG mothers were positively motivated to become self-supporting for the most part: 36 of the 50 FG recipients (72 percent) were rated as having motivation to become self-supporting.

The recipients with a high chance of obtaining employment–the FG-1's and the FG-2H's–were combined into one group and those with little or no chance of obtaining employment into another. The high group was significantly more motivated to become self-supporting than the low group.[11] Thus, high motivation is associated with a greater chance of obtaining employment. With the present data, however, it is not possible to determine whether the recipient's low motivation to become self-supporting was a result of his having less chance of obtaining employment or whether, for other reasons, he realized he had little chance of obtaining employment.

The variables of amount of education, length of time on aid, and the number of times on aid were not significantly related to employability type in the FG sample.

In each case the panel members identified the major obstacles to improved employment potential and ranked each obstacle by its importance (that is, how formidable it was) in preventing employment in a given case. Thus, for the total FG and U groups and for the employability subtypes, a rank order of problems was obtained that reflects both the frequency of a problem and its relative size. The most important obstacle received a weight of 10; the second 9; and so on down to 1. The judges' separate ratings were summed up for each obstacle for each case. The total ratings of the obstacles are the weighted scores given each over the entire sample or subgroup.

The purpose of obtaining a rank ordering of obstacles was to identify the problems requiring concentrated effort to remove before a particular group or subgroup of cases can be moved toward the likelihood of becoming employed. The five most important obstacles have to do with child care, low job skill, lack of previous employment, negative aspects of personality, and educational deficiencies. The ranking of the obstacles to employment are presented in table 2.

Table 2. Obstacles to employment of FG mothers ranked in order of importance based on frequency of panel members' observations and mean rank score

Obstacle	Rank order of importance of obstacle (Number of cases shown in parenthesis)									
	Total (N=50)		Type 1 (N=9)		Type 2H (N=11)		Type 2L (N=18)		Type 3 (N=12)	
Child care	1	(42)	1	(8)	1	(8)	2	(16)	1	(10)
Limited work skill	2	(44)	4	(5)	2	(11)	1	(17)	2	(11)
No work history	3	(34)	5	(4)	5	(8)	4	(14)	5	(8)
Negative personality trait	4	(23)	2	(5)	8	(1)	3	(12)	10	(5)
Insufficient education	5	(31)	8	(3)	3	(5)	5	(15)	3	(8)
Physical handicap (uncorrectable)	6	(15)	9	(1)	4	(4)	7	(5)	7	(5)
Lack of geographic mobility	7	(19)	3	(6)	6	(2)	8	(8)	12	(3)
Psychological disorder	8	(14)	6	(2)	10	(2)	9	(4)	6	(6)
Physical handicap (correctable)	9	(12)			9	(3)	12	(3)	4	(6)
Maladaptive personal characteristics	10	(9)					11	(4)	8	(5)
Poor job adjustment	11	(10)	12	(1)			6	(7)	13	(2)
Low mentality	12	(6)					15	(2)	9	(4)
Inadequate language facility	13	(5)			7	(3)			11	(2)
Poor personal appearance (dress, grooming)	14	(4)	11	(1)			10	(3)		
Physical appearance	15	(6)	10	(1)			13	(3)	14	(2)
Trade union strike	16	(1)	7	(1)						
Family adjustment	17	(3)			11	(1)	14	(2)		
Arrest record	18	(1)							15	(1)
Age	19	(1)					17	(1)		
Lack of tools, work clothing, and the like	20	(2)					16	(2)		
Habitual use of drugs or alcohol	21									
Average number of obstacles	5.7		4.2		4.4		6.7		6.4	

The AFDC-U fathers

In their initial ratings of employability type, the judges rated only four of the 48 AFDC-U fathers as unemployable. Because of the very small size of this group and the question of the reliability of such a small sample, the unemployable group was dropped from the analysis of the data. Therefore, comparisons were made only between the fully employable group (U-1) and the partly employable group (U-2).

On the average, the U-1 group had 3.38 children; the U-2 group, 5.04 children—a statistically significant difference.[12] As with the FG mothers, all employable U-fathers might be able to earn the same amount of money, but because need depends on the number of children, the fathers with few children could be classifiable as fully self-supporting (by the standards of the California Welfare and Institutions Code), but those with large families might be classifiable only as partly self-supporting.

The data show that significantly fewer Mexican-Americans are in the fully employable group than white persons and Negroes combined.[13] The white recipients (other than Mexican-American) and Negroes seemed to be fairly equally distributed in the two types.

The recipient's welfare history proved to be related to employability type. The data show that, on the average, the fully employable group had been on aid for 21 months and the partly employable group for 48.5 months. The difference is statistically significant.[14] Thus, time on aid seems to be inversely related to employability.

Table 3. Obstacles to employment of U fathers ranked in order of importance based on frequency of panel members' observations and mean rank score

Obstacle	Rank order of importance of obstacle (Number of cases shown in parenthesis)							
	Total (N=48)		Type 1 (N=21)		Type 2 (N=23)		Type 3 (N=4)	
Limited skill	1	(36)	3	(13)	1	(19)	1	(4)
Negative personality trait	2	(32)	1	(14)	2	(14)	2	(4)
Insufficient education	3	(32)	4	(11)	3	(18)	4	(3)
Arrest record	4	(19)	2	(13)	11	(4)	15	(2)
Poor job adjustment	5	(27)	5	(10)	4	(14)	6	(3)
No work history	6	(21)	7	(7)	5	(11)	7	(3)
Physical handicap (uncorrectable)	7	(13)	9	(3)	7	(7)	3	(3)
Psychological disorder	8	(15)	10	(5)	6	(7)	5	(3)
Maladaptive personal characteristics	9	(15)	8	(5)	9	(8)	8	(2)
Lack of geographic mobility	10	(17)	11	(7)	8	(8)	12	(2)
Inadequate language facility	11.5	(7)			10	(5)	17	(2)
Physical handicap (correctable)	11.5	(6)	13	(2)	12	(3)	9	(1)
Other	13	(7)	6	(5)	19	(2)		
Lack of tools, work clothing, and the like	14	(7)	12	(3)	15	(3)	18	(1)
Physical appearance	15	(6)	15	(2)	14	(2)	14	(2)
Habitual use of drugs or alcohol	16	(4)	18	(2)	16	(1)	11	(1)
Lack of child care	17	(3)	14	(1)	17	(1)	13	(1)
Low mentality	18	(5)			18	(3)	10	(2)
Poor personal appearance (dress, grooming)	19	(5)	17	(2)	20	(1)	16	(2)
Family adjustment	20	(7)	16	(5)	21	(2)		
Age	21	(2)			13	(2)		
Average number of obstacles	5.8		5.1		5.9		8.5	

On the average, the U-1 fathers had been on aid two times and the U-2, three times. Statistical analysis shows that the fully employable group had been on aid significantly fewer times than the partly employable group.[15] As the U-2 fathers require a fairly substantial income to support their large families (five children and a wife, on the average), it may be more difficult for them to stay at the self-supporting income level.

On the average, the U-1 fathers had been unemployed for 8.9 months, the U-2, for 21 months. This difference is statistically significant.[16]

A significantly greater number of the U-1 fathers had felony convictions in their records than did the less employable U-2 fathers.[17] Thus, although men with felony records have a more difficult time securing employment, those in this sample, at least, were *more capable* of holding jobs providing self-support. This finding suggests that it may be critically important for welfare agencies to seek ways to overcome discrimination in employment practices against the man with a felony record as one means of reducing the AFDC-U caseload.

These variables did not differentiate between the fully employable and the partly employable groups: motivation to become self-supporting, longest period of employment on the job, amount of education, and number of obstacles per se to full employment.

The obstacles to employment for the U fathers, when ranked by importance (table 3), showed a number of differences from the ranking of obstacles for the FG mothers. Child care, as expected, was not an important problem among the unemployed parent families (it was a

problem in only three). An arrest record turned out to be a large problem among the fathers, but almost no problem for the FG mothers. Poor job adjustment in a previous job was an important obstacle to employment for more than half the U fathers but for only 20 percent of the FG mothers, partly because more of the U fathers than FG mothers had employment records.

In comparing the independent judgments of the caseworkers assigned to each case with those of the review panel, we found that the caseworkers were significantly more optimistic in their perceptions of the recipients than the panel. They rated the recipients significantly higher for employability[18] and as being significantly more motivated to become self-supporting.[19] These findings strongly suggest that the recipient's caseworker should not be used as a source of data for judging his employability.

Meaning for research

Several issues raised by this pilot study have implications for research concerning employability of AFDC recipients. Employability level, as defined by the level of self-support, presents many problems because it has more than one dimension. Some type 2 cases with large families may earn more money than some type 1 cases with small families. Some of the families presently defined as capable of self-support might become only partly self-supporting with the birth of another child. In addition, this measure as it now stands does not allow an ordering of recipients on any significant dimension such as level of skill or earning capacity; for this reason it is impossible to discover what other measures are correlated with employability level. Level of education, for instance, is not related to employability level as defined here, it is almost certainly related to earning.

A more important problem is that of before and after definitions of employability types. Rather than drawing up different definitions and then testing them by trial and error, it seems more efficient to arrive at an empirical definition through a longitudinal study—observing what characteristics are associated with the recipients who obtain employment and those who do not. Perhaps a multivariate design employing cluster or factor analytic methods would prove fruitful in generating empirical definitions of employability types.

Another problem is that of determining the best method of assessing the recipient's employability. The review panel method has both advantages and disadvantages. Some of the immediate advantages are these: it can provide data on variables that are complex and relevant to employability; and it can provide information based on personal interviews in which the recipient's thinking can be probed and the validity of his statements checked to some extent.

But some disadvantages inhere in using the panel method for assessing employability. It is methodologically unsound to depend on a measure when its reliability is unknown: Would two different panels come up with the same rating for the same recipient? Standard measures of the aspects being assessed are needed. Another drawback is that the method is expensive. But until more objective methods of assessment are developed, the panel method seems to be the best.

Other aspects that should be considered in future research on this subject include these:

- An analysis of the job market, both present and future, to assess the availability of appropriate jobs.
- Hiring practices that may discriminate against the kind of people who are welfare recipients.
- The desirability of the jobs available or potentially available to the recipient, which are usually at the lower ends of skill and wage scales.

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[1] *The AFDC-FG case is usually a family without a breadwinner headed by the mother. The AFDC-U case is usually a family headed by the father in which the breadwinner is unemployed.*

[2] *Medical reports were returned in only 60 percent of the cases. Some recipients found it difficult to schedule medical appointments in time for the study, although the cost of the examinations was borne by MediCal, the State's medical assistance program.*

[3] *In 14 cases recipients could not be present for the interview because of illness, inability to obtain child care, or last-minute change of mind about cooperating. In these instances the caseworker was interviewed.*

[4] *About a fourth of the caseworkers chose to be present at the interview, some at the recipients' request. The presence of the caseworker had no apparent effect on the quantity or quality of information obtained.*

[5] $X^2 = 9.39$, $df = 2$, $p < .01$.

[6] $t = 1.82$, $df = 50$, $p < .05$.

[7] *A one-way analysis of variance yielded the following:* $F = 2.25$, $df = 3.46$, $p < .10$. *Kramer's Multiple Range Test (an extension of the Ducan Multiple Range Test for unequal cellsize) yielded the following mean differences significant at or beyond the .05 confidence level: FG-1 < FG-2H, FG-2L, FG-3.*

[8] $t = 1.37$, $df = 48$, $p < .10$.

[9] $F = 4.55$, $df = 3.46$, $p < .01$. *A multiple range test yielded the following mean differences at the .05 level of significance: FG-1 > FG-2L; FG-2H > FG-2L, FG-3.*

[10] *A median test yields an* $X^2 = 2.84$, $df = 1$, $p < .10$.

[11] $t = 2.79$, $df = 48$, $p < .005$.

[12] $t = 2.68$, $df = 42$, $p < .01$.

[13] $X^2 = 3.41$, $df = 1$, $p < .10$.

[14] $t = 2.37$, $df = 41$, $p < .025$.

[15] $t = 1.39$, $df = 41$, $p < .10$.

[16] $t = 1.91$, $df = 38$, $p < .05$.

[17] $X^2 = 3.41$, $df = 1$, $p < .10$.

[18] *For total sample,* $X^2 = 11.16$, $df = 2$, $p < .01$.

[19] $t = 1.39$, $df = 87$, $p < .10$.

"Yesterday's People" and Tomorrow's Programs

Abraham S. Levine

Appalachia's people, as well as its poverty and deprivation, have been once again rediscovered. A spate of publications has appeared in recent years, descriptive in various ways of the people. Although the market for these writings springs in large measure from the public's pervasive interest in "human nature," the interest has a practical side. To establish viable programs to relieve the distress of the region, it is necessary to understand the people who suffer from these conditions.

This article is an effort to describe the poor of Appalachia and to examine a few of the major types of programs and proposals designed to break the cycle of economic dependency, as seen from the literature. It delineates the main outline of the subject only and is not a comprehensive look at welfare problems and programs. Excellent detailed discussions of problems, programs, and legislation are to be found in two issues of *Indicators,*[1] [2] a periodical formerly published by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. And *Appalachian Bibliography Subjects,*[3] prepared by the library of West Virginia University, contains references to literally thousands of publications on all aspects of Appalachia.

The poor of Appalachia

Despite the abundance of writings about both Appalachia and poverty, most of what has been written about poverty concerns the urban poor, especially minority groups. The disadvantaged people of Appalachia are predominantly white, and their ancestors came to America many generations ago. It cannot be said that they suffer to a marked extent from social discrimination, although a case can certainly be made for social neglect. But they do face many difficulties that are, in a sense, similar to those faced by the poor in the ghettoes of our large cities: isolation, deprivation, and lack of preparation for the experience of living outside protected communities.

Some of the writings about Appalachia deal with the most economically and culturally deprived of its people, as exemplified by the Kentucky mountaineer. In *Yesterday's People,*[4] for example, Jack Weller attempts to describe the Kentucky mountaineer in sociological terms. According to Weller, the mountaineer is individualistic and self-centered. His attitudes are strongly traditional and are characterized by adherence to old ways and to the fatalism of "what will be will be." He seeks action and stresses traditional masculinity. He does not save or budget, and he has no interest in long-range, careful planning. Personal feelings and whims take precedence over group goals. He dominates his adult-centered family. He and his wife relate to separate reference groups. Their home tasks are sharply defined and clearly different. His family is bound by emotional ties but has few common interests or activities. His is a person-oriented life pattern without status seeking. He avoids joining groups and can take part in them only on a personal basis. He is detached from work and has little concern for job security or satisfaction. He is ambivalent toward education; fears doctors, hospitals, persons in authority, and well-educated persons; is antagonistic toward government and law; and is suspicious and fearful of the outside world. He rejects organized amusements and cultural activities.

About the people of Appalachia in general, Weller says:

> "I would hesitate to say how much of Appalachia falls into this category—the lower class. Probably much more than we would care to imagine. People stranded in rotting coal camps or in tiny houses off the main roads and up the hollows—old people living on $35-a-month welfare checks, or couples living on less than twice that much. There they live without hope, abandoned by a nation that doesn't really know how to spend all its wealth, and so lavishes vitamins, health foods and fancy clothes on its animal pets. There they live, with not a soul to help, with no one to call to in their trouble, repeating generation after generation the failures of their fathers." (p. 153)

Weller also voices this doleful opinion:

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"There are no advantages to this lower class–only disadvantages. Massive amounts of professional skill, understanding, and financial help will be required to admit it to the folk culture in the mountains or the working class in the cities–the first step in its progress. The middle class, with its object-orientation, is still a long way off. This we must understand, we who work with lower class people. Escalation to middle class is scarcely even a remote goal for these people." (p. 155)

Effects of a work experience and training program

These "lower class" people are, of course, the people with whom the public welfare establishment is most concerned. About the time that Weller wrote *Yesterday's People,* the work experience and training program authorized by Title V, Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, went into effect. (Title V provides work experience programs to expand opportunities for constructive work experience, training, and education for persons receiving public assistance to help make them self-supporting.) To assess the effects of the program, the Intramural Research Division of the Welfare Administration (now Social and Rehabilitation Service), U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, sponsored a longitudinal empirical study of Appalachian men who were participants in the program between January 1965 and August 1967. Md. Ali Akbar,[5] who conducted the study (as a graduate student from Brandeis University working in the Intramural Research Division), set up two major research objectives: to determine how the program had affected the dependency status of the participants; and to identify and analyze the characteristics of the participants that might limit program outcomes.

The data used in the research were based on interviews with 324 men, heads of families. They were first interviewed in 1964 while they were still receiving assistance under the program of aid to families with dependent children-unemployed parent segment (AFDC-UP) and again in 1967, when 275 of them had been in the Title V program for varying lengths of time up to 32 months, after transfer from AFDC-UP.

Characteristics of the sample.–The men in the sample were white and typically from families that had lived in Appalachia for several generations. About 55 percent were 50 years of age or older. They had an average of 5.5 children. Although 62 percent said they preferred to have no more than three children, only 32 percent actually had families that small.

About three-fourths had finished less than eight grades of schooling, about the same attainment as their fathers (contrary to the general trend in the United States toward sons getting more education than their fathers). Yet most of them wanted their sons to go to college and expected them to at least finish high school. To what extent these were practical aspirations or only "acceptable responses" was not ascertained.

Only 12 percent of the original sample said they had been employed most of the time during the 7 years from 1957 to 1964. In 1963, 65 percent had less than a thousand dollars in income from all sources, and only 3 percent had $3,000 or more money income during the year.

How did they manage to live on so very little income? Partly by having small expenses and partly by making do with what they had. Two-thirds for one reason or another did not have to pay rent, and the rest paid only from $9 to $12 a month. About 80 percent received food stamps or commodity aids. Most of them wore second-hand clothes. They raised a few vegetables and farm animals. At best, however, they went through an unremitting daily struggle for the basic necessities.

Nature of the program.–Formal vocational training was a minor part of the Title V projects in which our sample found themselves. Over four-fifths of the participants were initially assigned to work experience only, about 80 percent to construction work. About 15 percent of the entire group were assigned to a combination of work experience and training, and another 2 percent to vocational training only. Even so, the Title V projects in Eastern Kentucky had more vocational training in them than the preceding AFDC-UP program, which was frankly a work relief program. Also, 84 percent of them received either literacy training or high school equivalency education. However, the level of functional illiteracy was such that about half of the grade school graduates were given adult basic education.

Program outcome.–During the 32 months of program operation for the period studied, 65 percent of the participants left for various reasons. Of these, 45 percent left for what may be regarded as positive reasons–to take jobs or to receive advanced vocational training in another program. Most of the participants who left for employment went into jobs not related to the training, which they found through their own efforts. There was little relation between the length of time in the program and subsequent employment. Most of the 11 percent of the participants who went on to other kinds of vocational programs were those with the most education–men who were able to avail themselves of the high school equivalency training–and all had been in the Title V program for at least 19 months.

As far as tangible benefits are concerned, the program served as an extended unemployment benefit program for those who left to take regular jobs when they became available in this area of a generally depressed labor market. It also served as a preparatory and referral agency for those who graduated to more advanced training programs. For all others it provided a source of income for impoverished families without keeping the heads of households in forced idleness. The work these men did was useful and did not compete with private industry or displace other people from the labor force. As a result of their work, roads were repaired, rustic bridges were built, dilapidated school houses were restored, and the region was made more habitable.

The men liked the program. In 1964 they said they preferred a wide variety of jobs, but 3 years later (1967) 87 percent of the respondents indicated they would prefer a job in government works projects to any other.

Akbar concluded that a government works program, even if it only provides a sort of sheltered workshop, makes good sense in rural areas with depressed labor markets, particularly for no longer young, poorly educated men–men who are not good candidates for outmigration.

Others have reached the same conclusion. Sar Levitan,[6] for example, says:

> "A more constructive alternative [to welfare grants] would be for the government to assume the responsibility as 'an employer of last resort' .... There are ample useful chores that even the unskilled workers can perform in any community and in addition pick up work skills that would be helpful to them when they migrate to areas where jobs are available. A basic component of the publicly funded jobs must be the provision for adult basic education and some form of training. But lack of facilities in many rural areas precludes the probability of offering these services." (p. 17)

Migration

What else is feasible to help the people of Appalachia besides work training programs? Before examining other possibilities, let us go back to the Cumberland Plateau region of Kentucky, this time to the community called Stinking Creek by John Fetterman in his book of that name.[7] Fetterman says:

> "Mountain homes, those of the very poor, follow a pattern. A room in front, one or two double beds, and a sagging couch in front of a television set being paid for from welfare checks; another room directly behind, full of beds, dark and musty and always with the feeling of dampness; a small room or a lean-to used as a kitchen with a wood-or-coal-burning stove, a rickety table, wooden shelves for storing things, and a collection of often-repaired chairs. There are door facings at all the doors, but rarely are there doors. Some doorways modestly boast faded strips of cotton material that can be pulled together for a semblance of privacy.
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> "There is a smell of poverty that is characteristic of many houses along Stinking Creek; a flat weary, penetrating aroma of seasoned and rotting wood, unwashed clothing and bodies... [But] ... after several days in the hollows, an elevator filled with ladies in town for a convention is unbearable. The entrapped reek of oils and perfumes and powders can be more nauseating than anything encountered in Stinking Creek." (p.32)

Fetterman paints a vivid picture of life in Stinking Creek. Poverty, though stark, has some compensations for these mountain people, unlike the completely dark picture painted in *Yesterday's People.* However, when Fetterman begins to quote some projected statistics of what will happen to these people, indeed has already happened to many of them, he begins to despair:

> "The Council of the Southern Mountains which has headquarters in Berea, Kentucky, has long studied the culture, plight, and aspirations of the hillbilly. This agency predicts that of the 8,000,000 people in the nine-state Appalachian area, possibly as many as 4,000,000 will someday join the sickened ranks of the migration....
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> "These are the statistics of despair. Despair for the hillbilly and despair for the police, social workers and municipal agencies that must deal with him in his strange new surroundings. For the mountaineer has become still another paradox. He is white, Protestant, and Anglo-Saxon. Yet his speech, food preferences, music, religion, attitudes toward education and sanitation, and resentment of authority make him a bewildered member of a minority in the country he pioneered." (p. 155)

To what extent is migration the answer to the plight of Appalachia? Opinions are divided. Levitan[6] thinks that of all the possibilities considered, migration is one of the major answers:

> "Many will oppose placing emphasis upon relocation and mobility as a means to combat rural poverty. But considering the national commitments and competing priorities, it is quite clear that in the immediate future existing programs will provide only limited help to the rural poor. Migration assistance in a high-employment economy is possibly the most effective program in the short run." (p. 17)

The arguments against migration as an economic adjustment to conditions in depressed areas, as expressed by Eva Mueller and Jane Lean,[8] run like this:

> "Out-migrants and in-migrants are better educated than the Southern Appalachian region as a whole, but since out-migration has exceeded in-migration for many years, the net result has been to retard the rise in the educational level of the population .... Consequently, Appalachian out-migration tends to lower the level of education both in and out of the region." (p. 7)

Not only are the migrants better educated on the average than the people they leave behind but they are also younger and more likely to be in the labor force. Losing its young, better educated people has a dampening effect on the local economic life and activity, and it leaves behind a population in which the elderly are in the majority.

Long-range proposals

Consequently, most of the proposed remedies that have come from the educated people of Appalachia recommend redeveloping the area and developing human resources as the only viable long-term solutions.[9] [10]

Certain guiding principles for area redevelopment are already quite clear. It must take place within national economic development. It must be based on the economic potential of the region and its resources, not simply on the economic needs—or wishes—of the local population. The region's metropolitan and industrial centers must be developed if they are to compete successfully with the growing cities of the Southeast and of the rest of the Nation in attracting the migrants who will move from the region's rural areas to cities.

Human resources development must parallel area redevelopment. The provision of good basic education is fundamental, if the regenerative cycle of poverty is to be broken. Many students of Appalachia agree that a substandard educational program is at the heart of the region's problem. Vocational training and retraining must accompany sound basic training, and vocational training and retraining must be fitted to the market needs of an industrial society, both national and regional. The major vocational program available in the Appalachian region—and in many communities the only one—is in agriculture, even where farming opportunities do not exist. Many argue that, as so much of whatever training the region's young people receive will be used elsewhere, the Federal Government should bear a greater share of the educational costs of the region. As a matter of fact, they argue, greater Federal contribution may be the only way to bring adequate educational and vocational training facilities and programs to Appalachia.

It is estimated that it will take about a generation to carry through on programs to develop human resources and redevelop the area. In this length of time it will be possible to separate the industries that could prosper from those that could fail in the region. In 30 years "yesterday's people" and the "lost generation of miners," those too old to adjust and too set in their ways to change, will be over 70 and passing off the stage. They will no longer be able to make any major economic contributions, and special provision must be made for their welfare through public assistance or government works programs.

There is a hopeful strand in the literature coming out today. In *Shiloh*[11] John B. Stephenson presents a descriptive case study of a number of families living in a changing Appalachian community in North Carolina. Over a period of several months, by observing how the people lived and by listening to descriptions of past problems and how they were solved, Stephenson was able to describe adaptive styles by which he classifies types of families. Rather than defining Shiloh's culture as traditional in the manner of *Yesterday's People*, he stresses the essentially dual nature of life in Shiloh and, by inference, in all Southern Appalachia. He notes four broadly defined types of families: those that reflect the modern way of life; those that follow traditional ways; and two other types that, to varying degrees, are between modern and traditional ways. In Shiloh there is no clearly defined separation between traditional and modern ways of life.

It will take the new generation 20 years to reap the harvest of benefits from better education, the provision of vocational training, and guided migration to where there are appropriate job opportunities.

The stark picture painted in *Yesterday's People* and to a lesser degree but more graphically in *Stinking Creek* is very typical of the most isolated regions of Appalachia. In some important respects the ways in which these mountain people live are typical of depressed people generally.[12] [13] In other ways their patterns of living are more typical of a European immigrant "folk culture" as depicted in *The Urban Villagers.*[14] And in still other ways they are as unique as their music. However, what seems to be taking place, particularly where communication barriers have been broken down by better roads,[12] is what took place in our large urban centers with the bulk of the second and third generation children of European immigrants in the 19th and early 20th Centuries—assimilation into the American working-class and middle-class cultures.

Even the author of *Night Comes to the Cumberlands*[10] does not think that all need continue to be dark in Appalachia. As a matter of fact, Caudill concludes his excellent historical survey on a conditional optimistic note (pending the adoption of certain programs).

It appears, as Stephenson presents the case, that a certain amount of area redevelopment and development of human resources has already taken place in Appalachia and that these trends must be reinforced by relevant programs.

MUCH RESEARCH has been done on Appalachia, and the region has generated a vast literature. What has been reviewed here is only a small but fairly representative sample of these varied writings. The need now is not so much for additional research as for informed action.

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[1] *William J. Page, Jr., and Earl E. Huyck, "Appalachia: Realities of Deprivation,"* Indicators, *U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, June 1964.*

[2] *Joseph Ventura and William J. Page, Jr., "The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965,"* Indicators, *U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Apr. 1965.*

[3] Appalachian Bibliography Subjects, *West Virginia University Library, 1967.*

[4] *Jack E. Weller,* Yesterday's People, *University of Kentucky Press, 1965.*

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[7] *John Fetterman,* Stinking Creek, *E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc., 1967.*

[8] *Eva Mueller and Jane Lean, "The Case Against Migration,"* New Generation, *Summer 1968.*

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[10] *Harry M. Caudill,* Night Comes to the Cumberlands, *Little, Brown and Company, 1962.*

[11] *John B. Stephenson,* Shiloh: A Mountain Community, *University of Kentucky Press, 1968.*

[12] *Lola M. Irelan, ed.,* Low-Income Life Styles, *Welfare Administration, [Social and Rehabilitation Service] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1966.*

[13] *Catherine S. Chilman,* Growing Up Poor, *Welfare Administration, [Social and Rehabilitation Service] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, May 1966.*

[14] *Herbert J. Gans,* The Urban Villagers, *The Free Press of Glencoe, 1962.*

OAA Recipients in 1965

Financial Circumstances

Shirlene B. Gray

In 1965, 2.1 million persons 65 years of age or over, or about 40 percent of all elderly persons in the United States living in poverty,[1] were dependent on the Federal-State program of old-age assistance (OAA) for financial support through money payments. Since the program's beginning in 1936, rising prices and State and Federal efforts to provide more nearly adequate assistance have substantially increased the amount of payments to recipients. Between 1936 and 1965, the average money payment per recipient, in adjusted 1957-59 dollars,[2] increased from $38.60 in December 1936 to $56.85 in December 1965.[3] In spite of larger payments that increased purchasing power, the OAA recipient's need for money persisted. The extent of the unmet need and other aspects of the financial circumstances of the 2.1 million OAA recipients such as living requirements, income, and assistance payments are the subject of this article, the third of a series based on a 1965 national survey of OAA recipients.[4] As described in the two previous articles (May-June 1969), every State and jurisdiction (except Guam) took part in the study with a representative sample of at least 500 recipients (the Virgin Islands included all of its 456 recipients). The study universe consisted of all recipients of money payments or of long-term institutional care; recipients who received vendor medical care only, other than long-term institutional care, were not included. The sources of the study data were agency records and the caseworkers' knowledge of the cases. The study was conducted in the late spring of 1965 by the (then) Bureau of Family Services.

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Summary of the findings

The major findings about the financial circumstances of OAA recipients in 1965 were these:

- The average recipient required more money than was available to him. His total living requirements, as recognized under State plans, averaged $92.01 monthly, or $1,104 annually. But his average monthly income from all sources, including OAA, was only $90.87. This income amounted to $1,090 annually—$410 less than the Social Security Administration's 1965 poverty cutoff point for elderly persons living alone in nonfarm areas and $35 more than the amount for elderly persons living alone in farm areas.[5] Only 21 percent of the recipients were up to the nonfarm poverty cutoff point ($1,500 annually); 79 percent were below it.

- The average OAA payment was $62.92 monthly.

- Unmet need for money (by State standards) averaged $2.60 monthly.

- The most important requirements used in determining the OAA money payment were, of course, the basic necessities of food, shelter, fuel, and utilities.

- Prescribed drugs were the item most often included in the budget of the 26 percent of the recipients with specified types of medical care included in the requirements on which the payments were based.

- The recipients renting housing units required more money for shelter, fuel, and utilities than the other recipients.

- The most important source of income other than OAA was old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI).

- Among the 3 percent with nursing home care included in requirements, the average amount of requirements was $128.97 monthly.

- For the 4.5 percent for whom vendor payments were made to provide nursing home or other long-term institutional care, the median payment was $124 monthly.

General financial circumstances

The survey's specific data on the OAA recipients bear out the indication of the summary data—that the average OAA recipient in 1965 did not have enough money to meet his needs.

Total requirements and income.—Under the Social Security Act, each State establishes standards of requirements for elderly persons for (1) eligibility and (2) amount of money needed to purchase goods and services to keep the recipient at the level of the State's living standard. The monthly requirements of the average OAA recipient in 1965, under State cost standards, totaled $92.01. Because the responsibility rests with each State, requirements and available income (including assistance) to meet these requirements varied widely from region to region and from State to State. Among Census regions[6] the highest average requirements were in the West and Northeast; the lowest, in the South. Among individual States average requirements per recipient ranged from $145.46 in California and $116.71 in Michigan to $51.41 in West Virginia, $50.97 in South Carolina, and $49.52 in Wisconsin. (Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands had even lower average requirements—$19.92 and $40.04.) Only 11 of the 53 States and jurisdictions surveyed had requirements averaging as much as $102 or more monthly per recipient: eight in the West or Northeast, two in the North Central, and one in the South.

To meet the monthly requirements, the average recipient had an income of $90.87. Nationally, the average unmet need was, therefore, $2.60.[7] The income included an average OAA payment of $62.92, an average supplementary general assistance payment of 37 cents, and an average income from other sources of $27.58. As was true for requirements, recipients in the West and Northeast had the highest average amount of income; those in the South, the lowest. Among the States the average monthly income per recipient ranged from $144.97 in California and $118.58 in Nevada to $52.73 in South Carolina and $46.10 in West Virginia ($9.32 in Puerto Rico and $40.75 in the Virgin Islands). Only 10 States had recipients with incomes averaging as much as $102 or more monthly: five in the West, four in the Northeast, and one in the North Central region.

Supplementary general assistance, which is intended to bridge in full or in part differences between the budget deficit of the recipient and the amount of his OAA payment, was provided in only 18 States. In 16 of these States, the amount of the general assistance (GA) payment averaged less than $1; amounts for recipients in the other two, Michigan and Montana, averaged $11.44 and $10.90.

Average monthly requirements and income (including assistance) also varied according to the recipient's color and living arrangements (table 1). Both were lower for nonwhite than for white recipients, partly because nonwhite recipients were more heavily concentrated in the South, where payments and standards are generally lower than in other regions. The amounts per recipient for married couples living together in their own homes were also lower than for recipients living alone in their own homes. The smaller amounts per recipient for married couples are probably the result of their sharing household expenses and, thus, bringing down the cost of individual requirements. Of all groups recipients living in institutions had the highest incomes, probably because of the high-cost medical care they require and received (such care cannot usually be provided in the home).

Unmet need.—The difference between the total requirements of the recipient, as recognized by the State program and the total amount of income available to him is his reported "unmet need." (Of course, by other standards of need, the OAA recipient's unmet need might be greatly different from that resting on State program standards.) As a result of State payment limitations on individual payments or on the percentage of need that may be met through the payment, many recipients receive less than the State standard requires. In 1965, 38 States failed to make OAA payments meeting their own standards. The proportion of recipients with unmet need in these States ranged from 0.1 percent in North Dakota and North Carolina to 99.7 percent in South Dakota and 100 percent in Puerto Rico. Nationally, a fifth (21.4 percent) of all recipients had some unmet need under their State's standards; the median amount was $8.40 monthly. The unmet need was less than $10 for more than half of these recipients and $40 or more for 4 percent:

Monthly amount of unmet need	Percentage of recipients with unmet need
$1 to $9	57.7
$10 to $19	24.6
$20 to $39	13.4
$40 or more	4.3

The unmet need for money also differed according to the marital status of the recipients. Only 16 percent of the married couples in which both members were recipients lacked sufficient income to meet their requirements, as compared with

about 23 percent of the recipients who were single or not members of couples in which both received payments, probably because the needs of the latter recipients were greater and therefore more likely to exceed the State's arbitrary maximum payment. Among the recipients with unmet need, the median amount was $5.80 per recipient for the married couples and $9 for the persons in the other group.

Health insurance protection.—Most (89.7 percent) recipients in 1965 were not carrying any type of health insurance. Among those who were, 54 percent carried insurance against hospital services only, 43 percent against hospital and physicians' services, and 3 percent against physicians' services only.

Living requirements

The 1965 survey looked into certain aspects of the OAA recipient's living requirements. These included the living requirements considered in determining the OAA money payment such as food, shelter, fuel, utilities, and medical care.

Requirements considered in determining the OAA money payments.—Although State agencies differ in the number and kinds of requirements they consider in determining the OAA money payment, they all recognize food, shelter, fuel, and utilities as basic necessities. Almost all OAA recipients (90 percent) had requirements separately budgeted for food (nearly all of those not in institutions); and almost as many, 87 percent, had requirements in the budget for shelter, fuel, and utilities (table 2). For all recipients average requirements for food ($31.06 monthly)

Table 1. Average monthly amount per recipient of total requirements and income, by source of income, and by color and living arrangements, 1965

Requirements and income	Average monthly amount per recipient						
		Color		Living arrangements			
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Living alone in own homes	Members of couples, both receiving OAA, living alone in own home	In institutions	All others
Total requirements relating to the money payment	$92.01	$95.24	$84.90	$100.20	$83.31	$94.29	$87.63
Total available income	90.87	94.66	82.45	97.75	82.40	105.29	63.07
OAA money payment	62.92	65.23	58.04	68.25	52.60	69.79	60.52
Supplementary general assistance payment	0.37	0.42	0.24	0.09	0.01	3.53	0.08
Income other than assistance:							
Disregarded earned income	0.17	0.13	0.33	0.13	0.14	0.00	0.26
Net cash income other than assistance[1]	26.89	28.40	23.18	28.97	29.31	31.78	1.46
Remainder of recipients' earnings	0.24	0.16	0.54	0.14	0.14	0.01	0.26
Contributions from children	0.96	1.19	0.24	0.53	0.20	5.42	0.54
OASDI benefits	22.50	23.62	19.91	25.47	26.22	20.78	22.66
Other benefits or pensions	2.29	2.52	1.66	2.19	2.08	3.90	2.13
Other cash income	1.08	1.05	1.10	0.65	1.06	1.68	1.02
Cash income of others in OAA assistance unit	0.52	0.46	0.77	0.01	0.14	0.07	0.56
Income in kind with a money value assigned	0.52	0.48	0.66	0.31	0.34	0.21	0.76

[1] *Subtotals include an average allocated to dependents not included in the total.*

were higher than those for any other type of requirements. But among those having specified requirements in the budget, the highest average amount ($128.97 monthly) for any specific item was for the 3 percent with requirements budgeted for nursing home care. This kind of care, which includes maintenance costs, as well as the cost of nursing and other medical services, usually is so expensive that many States with maximums on money payments make exceptions to meet the costs of such care.

Medical care requirements.—In 1965 State agencies could use one or both of two methods of paying for the medical care of OAA recipients. They could include an amount for such care in the recipient's OAA payment or make payments directly to persons supplying the care (vendors). Slightly more than a fourth (26.4 percent) of all recipients surveyed had money payment requirements budgeted for medical care (table 3). Such requirements were included in the budget in 40 of the 53 States and jurisdictions surveyed and averaged $28.47 monthly per recipient.

The inclusion of amounts for medical care in living requirements affected the OAA money payment to the recipient in varying degrees, depending on whether the State had limitations on the amount of the money payment and, if so, the form of the limitation. If medical care items had been removed from the budget, the average OAA payment would have been reduced by $5.78. For the 22.8 percent of the recipients with medical care included in their requirements, the median amount of payment reduction would have been $30.

States vary in the number and kinds of medical care items they include in the OAA money payment, but of all specified medical care items budgeted, prescribed drugs were those most frequently included.

Recipients in housing units: requirements for shelter, fuel, and utilities, by tenure of the housing unit.—The average OAA recipient living in a housing unit had monthly requirements for shelter, fuel, and utilities totaling $25.31 (table 4). The amount of such requirements varied with tenure of the unit. Amounts, on

Table 2. Average monthly amount of requirements by type considered in determining the OAA money payment for all recipients, and for the percentage of recipients having specified requirements in the budget, 1965

Requirements	Average monthly amount per recipient		
	All recipients	Recipients having specified requirements in the budget	
		Amount	Percentage of all recipients[1]
Food	$31.06	$ 34.34	90.5
Shelter, fuel, and utilities	23.89	27.54	86.7
Nursing home care	3.82	128.97	3.0
Other and unspecified types of medical care[2]	3.64	15.14	24.1
Other special need items[3]	4.69	12.71	36.9
All other[4]	24.91	25.81	96.5

[1] *Percents total more than 100 because most recipients are reported in more than one category.*
[2] *Includes physicians' services, hospital care, prescription drugs and medicines, dental supplies and services, special nursing care, clinic services, and so on.*
[3] *Includes items of special need other than medical items such as cost of special diets, special transportation, and a homemaker, when needed.*
[4] *Includes cost of clothing, personal incidentals, education, recreation, and so on.*

Table 3. Percentage of recipients with specified types of medical care provided for in requirements used to determine the OAA money payment, 1965

Requirements	Percentage of recipients with specified requirements
No requirements in the budget for medical care	73.6
Requirements in the budget for medical care[1]	26.4
Prescribed drugs	11.4
Physicians' services	8.0
Nursing home care	3.0
Inpatient hospital care	0.3
Dental care	0.1
Other and unspecified	12.4

[1] *The unduplicated percentage of cases with budgeted amounts for one or more types of medical care.*

the average, were highest for those living in rented quarters and, of course, lowest for those occupying the unit rent free.

Table 4. Average monthly amount of requirements for shelter, fuel, and utilities for OAA recipients in housing units, by tenure of housing unit, 1965

Tenure of housing unit	Average monthly amount
All housing units	$25.31
Owned or being bought by	
Recipient or husband or wife	20.20
Other person in household	14.68
Rented	
Public housing	32.10
Private housing	35.14
Rent free	11.06
Tenure unknown	25.90

Income other than assistance

OAA recipients obtain their other income from a variety of sources. It may be either in cash or in kind—that is, income received in the form of goods or services rather than cash. In 1965 two-thirds (66.4 percent) of all recipients had some income in addition to assistance; 54.9 percent received cash income from one or more sources, and 18.6 percent had income in kind (table 5). The recipients with cash income other than assistance had, on an average, $49.01 monthly in such income; those with income in kind to which the agency assigned a money value had an average of $8.42 monthly in such income.

Table 5. Percentage of recipients having cash income other than assistance, and average monthly amount of such income, 1965

Source	Percent of recipients	Average monthly income from source[1]
Cash income	54.9	$49.01
Disregarded earned income[2]	1.4	12.24
Remainder of recipients' earnings	1.8	13.83
Contributions from children	3.7	25.68
OASDI benefits	45.2	49.76
Other benefits or pensions	3.8	59.83
Other cash income[3]	7.5	14.46
Income of other persons in the assistance unit	1.4	36.28
Income in kind	18.6	–
With a money value assigned	6.1	8.42
With no money value assigned	13.9	–

[1] *Average only relates to recipients with any income from the indicated source.*
[2] *The amount earned by the recipient not deducted from his OAA payment.*
[3] *Includes all income other than earnings, contributions from children, or benefits and pensions, for example, interest, dividends, and net profits from rentals.*

The most important source of income other than assistance was OASDI benefits. The number and proportion of OAA recipients who were also OASDI beneficiaries had steadily increased by 1965. In 1950 only 10 percent of all OAA recipients were also OASDI beneficiaries; in 1965 almost half (45.2 percent) were. However, average OASDI payments were not so high as those received from other benefits or pensions. OASDI payments averaged $49.76 monthly; payments from other benefits or pensions averaged $59.83 monthly for the recipients of them.

The average amount of total requirements varied significantly according to OASDI status: requirements averaged $102.80 monthly for all OASDI beneficiaries, as compared with only $83.03 for all nonbeneficiaries. OASDI beneficiaries, having some income to start with, are not likely to require OAA unless their needs are greater than those of nonbeneficiaries who have no outside income.

The OAA payment

The average monthly money payment to recipients at the time of the 1965 study was $62.92. The highest average payments were made in the West and Northeast, the lowest in the South. Average monthly payments per recipient ranged from $98.62 in California and $79.70 in Colorado to $38.34 in West Virginia, $38.32 in Mississippi, and $32.95 in Wisconsin ($8.92 in Puerto Rico and $38.14 in the Virgin Islands). Several factors contributed to the variations among States in OAA payments, including these: the recipient's income, living costs, cost standards for the necessities of life as recognized in the State OAA plan, the degree to which the

Table 6. Average monthly OAA payment, including vendor payments for nursing home care or other long-term institutional care, to recipients having specified living arrangements, 1965

Living arrangements	Average monthly OAA payment to recipient
In own home:	
Alone	$ 68.27
With husband or wife only	54.90
With other persons:	
Husband or wife present	51.91
Husband or wife not present	62.37
In home of son, daughter, or parent	59.65
In home of other relative	60.17
In home of nonrelative	63.09
Elsewhere (not in institution)	73.63
In institution:	
Nursing or convalescent home[1]	140.69
Nonmedical institution	114.12

[1] *Includes vendor payments.*

State meets its own standards, and the degree to which the medical care costs are met through the money payments instead of the vendor payments:

Monthly amount of OAA money payment	Percent of recipients
None	0.5[1]
$1 to $29	17.0
$30 to $59	29.1
$60 to $89	37.0
$90 to $149	13.9
$150 or more	2.4

[1] *Vendor medical payments only.*

The amounts of OAA payments, including vendor payments, differed widely according to recipients' living arrangements (table 6). Payments, on the average, were highest for recipients in nursing or convalescent homes and lowest for those living in their own homes with a husband or wife and one or more other persons, probably because nursing home or other long-term institutional care usually includes maintenance needs, as well as medical or custodial care or both. In households with two or more persons, needs tend to average less per person as the number of persons sharing the household increases, thus lowering the average payment.

Vendor payments for nursing home care

Nationally, vendor payments for nursing home care or other long-term institutional care were made for only 4.5 percent of the 1965 OAA recipients. Among these recipients, monthly payments for 34 percent ranged from $1 to $99; for 59.1 percent, from $100 to $199. For 6.9 percent they were $200 or more. The median amount of the payment was $124 monthly. Vendor payments for nursing home care were made in 36 States. The proportion of recipients in these States ranged from 25.9 percent in Nebraska to 0.1 percent in Pennsylvania, North Dakota, and North Carolina. Many States provided such care for elderly persons through the program of medical assistance to the aged (MAA), rather than through OAA.

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[1] *As defined by the Social Security Administration's index of poverty.*

[2] *Adjusted to represent actual purchasing power of the dollar, 1957-59, based on the consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.*

[3] *Excludes vendor payments for medical care. Such payments were first reported in Oct. 1950.*

[4] *For additional information, see* Findings of the 1965 Survey of Old-Age Assistance Recipients: Data by State and Census Division; Part III, Financial Circumstances, *U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Apr. 1968.*

[5] *Mollie Orshansky, "The Shape of Poverty in 1966,"* Social Security Bulletin, *Mar. 1968, p. 30.*

[6] *Northeast (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania); North Central (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas); South (Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas); and West (Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California).*

[7] *The unmet need figure ($2.60) exceeds the difference ($1.14) between average need to be met by the money payment and average income because an average of $1.46 in nonassistance income is applied not to needs met through the money payments but to medical needs that would otherwise have been met through medical vendor payments.*

Public Welfare in Housing

A Report to the Congress

Olive Walker Swinney and Irene Cox

HOME is not a "sweet" place to millions of Americans—recipients of public assistance—who have no choice but to live in unsafe, insanitary, rundown, pest-infested housing. The inhuman conditions under which many recipients live were brought into the spotlight by a recent report to the Congress (the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance), prepared by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). Entitled "The Role of Public Welfare in Housing," the report discusses the housing problems of public welfare recipients, State policies concerning housing for recipients, State services to improve housing for recipients, and the availability of public and other subsidized housing to recipients and the use they make of such housing. It also recommends actions the Congress and HEW can take to improve recipient housing.

Information for the study was gathered from the welfare departments of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands and from other Federal agencies concerned with housing problems, including the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Department of Agriculture. HEW's Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS) provided leadership and technical assistance and prepared the report.

Mrs. Swinney is Staff Advisor on Housing and Community Improvement, Office of Federal-State Relations, Social and Rehabilitation Service. Miss Cox is a social science analyst, Intramural Research Division, Social and Rehabilitation Service. They are the authors of the report, "The Role of Public Welfare in Housing."

Facts about housing conditions

As pointed out in the report, in August 1968 about 8.5 million persons were receiving public assistance under the Federal-State programs of old-age assistance (OAA), aid to the blind (AB), aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD), and aid to families with dependent children (AFDC). Of the nearly 9 million recipients of public welfare, over half were living in substandard or overcrowded housing. Among OAA recipients, for instance, nearly 40 percent lived in housing below standard (see "OAA Recipients in 1965: Data From Recipients' Mail Report," *Welfare in Review,* May-June 1969, pp. 21-26, for details on the housing of OAA recipients). And nearly 60 percent of AFDC families, which included 2.5 million children under 18 years of age, lived in housing below standard.

Welfare recipients spent about $1.1 billion a year in public funds for housing—funds that, in effect, subsidized slum dwellings. Despite the seemingly large national total, the average allowance for shelter for each recipient household was only $400 a year, or $35 a month.

Much of the inadequacy of recipient housing stems from program restrictions and limitations. Many State allowances do not reflect actual living costs. Few States have defined housing standards against which to measure recipient housing. Some State regulations discourage home ownership by attaching liens to property; and most States allow too little money for repairs and upkeep. Though recipients name housing second only to jobs as their greatest need, few States offer help with housing problems.

As a housing resource for the poor, public housing operates under similar restrictions and limitations. Consequently, though they are the poorest of the poor, in 1967 only about 600,000 recipients of public assistance, or 7 percent of all recipients, were living in public housing. Of the recipients in the adult categories—AB, OAA, and APTD—only 3.6 percent were living in public housing; of AFDC recipients, only 9.1 percent.

The principal recommendations

The report's recommendations to the Congress center on action the Congress can take to help States improve housing for public assistance recipients and on action HEW can take, under new or existing legislation, to the same end. It also touches on aspects ripe for investigation.

▶ To help overcome the major shortcomings of housing for public assistance recipients, the report recommends that the Congress encourage the States with increased Federal assistance in meeting welfare costs to take these actions:

- End restrictive provisions such as liens on home property.
- End impractical value limits on home property in determining eligibility for assistance.
- Increase aid to recipients who own homes to help them bring their homes up to, and keep at, State standard.
- When home ownership is to his advantage, to help the recipient buy

a home through government or voluntary home purchase programs or through individual arrangements.

▶ To help public assistance recipients improve housing conditions, the report recommends that the Congress take these actions:

- Affirm, as a goal of public assistance, the provision of aid to recipients that will help them meet minimum standards of living, including housing, owned or rented, commensurate with community standards.
- Require, in line with the goals, States to make these changes in programs:

  Include in assistance plans standards for housing adequate to community standard.

  Revise cost standards for basic needs to reflect current cost of living in the State, including adequate housing.

  Revise cost standards for basic needs in all categories.

  Include the full cost of adequate housing as defined by the State in the assistance payment.

  Meet the total cost of basic requirements, as determined by State standards.

- See that public assistance programs receive enough money to achieve these goals.

▶ The report also recommends that the Congress consider ways in which HEW can help the States, including these:

- Assist them in statewide and local efforts to end substandard housing for recipients.
- Provide them with the services of its staff members to act as consultants on and sources of information about housing improvement, to give leadership to efforts to improve housing, and to obtain close liaison between State and Federal agencies concerned with housing and environmental improvement.
- Support their need for additional and full-time staff members at both the State and local levels to improve housing through such measures as planning; coordinating housing services with community organizations; developing and training staff members to help recipients with housing problems; training and employing nonprofessional staff members and using volunteers to provide auxiliary housing services; expanding emergency housing services; and extending legal aid services to include issues stemming from housing problems.

▶ Under existing authority, the report points out, HEW can stimulate and encourage the States to take these actions:

- Coordinate welfare services more effectively with those of local housing authorities and take active part in developing suitable housing codes and enforcement measures.
- Develop and fully use community expertness in low-cost housing programs.
- Use purchase of services authority to provide recipients with consultation and counseling, legal aid, relocation services, emergency housing, homemaker and home management services, and other services affecting self-help in home improvement.

▶ As to research, the report recommends that HEW, in coordination with HUD and other agencies and organizations, promote extramural research and conduct studies on these aspects of the problem: housing conditions of recipients in urban and rural areas; obstacles preventing recipients from obtaining adequate housing; the cost of housing available to recipients; and the means of protecting recipients from exorbitant charges for substandard dwellings. The Department can also encourage research, by both government and private agencies, on the housing market in general and the cost of and obstacles to the construction or improvement of low-cost housing in particular.

Recent action

Since the report was issued, HEW has established an office for Housing and Community Improvement in the Office of Federal-State Relations, Social and Rehabilitation Service. The program administered by the new office is centered on finding solutions to the housing problems of public assistance recipients and the development of new methods at all levels—Federal, regional, State, and local—in line with the recommendations of "The Role of Public Welfare in Housing." As a first step toward stimulating and coordinating housing improvement activities in SRS, an SRS Housing Task Force has been organized to promote housing improvement activities within the administrations and bureaus of the agency responsible for social services and income maintenance programs for the elderly, blind, disabled, and dependent families and children, and to advise the Administration on the implementation of the report to the Congress.

In addition, housing-welfare representatives have been designated in seven of the nine SRS regional offices to provide liaison and technical assistance to the States in organizing housing improvement programs so that housing assistance and improvement services will eventually be made available to needy persons through every local welfare agency. Several States are developing demonstration projects with Federal funds to test methods and costs of improving substandard housing occupied by recipient families.

Cooperative working agreements have been established or are in the process of development with the Public Health Service and the Center for Community Planning (HEW), the Farmers Home Administration of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Manpower Training Division of the Department of Labor, and the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Secretary Finch is sending the full report to the State Governors with a request for their suggestions concerning new ways to promote the Federal-State partnership in improving the living environment of the people in the Nation in greatest economic and social need.

Book NOTES

Social Welfare in the Soviet Union

Social Welfare in the Soviet Union, Bernice Q. Madison, Stanford University Press, Stanford, Calif. 04305, 1968, 298 pp., $8.50.

PICK UP any current book on social welfare and you will likely find a discussion of community participation and nonprofessional workers. *Social Welfare in the Soviet Union* is no exception. But this book is not limited to these topics. Rather, it attempts to present a "comprehensive study of the relation of social services to social change in Soviet society"—no mean task for the author to set for herself.

To achieve this aim, Dr. Madison draws on an extensive review of the literature, as well as on rich insight and keen observation acquired during two visits to the Soviet Union. Part one of the two-part report provides a historical backdrop for an analysis of the formation of Soviet social policy from 1917 to 1966; part two describes current practice and examines the organization of services, use of workers, methods of treatment, and major welfare programs. A useful last chapter assesses the strength and weakness of Soviet welfare policies, compares them with those of the United States, and speculates about what the two nations might learn from each other. Although the differences are obvious, the similarities are striking—at least more interesting to ponder.

The general picture

The basic administrative pattern for Soviet social services has remained virtually unchanged since the 1930's. The four government agencies involved are the Ministries of Health, Education, and Social Welfare and the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions (Labor). Unlike the other ministries, the Ministry of Social Welfare operates only at the republic level and has less prestige and fewer resources than the others.

Social work as a separate profession does not exist in the Soviet Union. Several different groups conduct broadly defined social welfare activities—among these groups are social insurance delegates (trade unions); welfare workers (social welfare); physicians and nurses (health); and teachers, children's inspectors, "upbringers," and "defectologists" (education).

Welfare workers are held in low esteem, carry heavy caseloads, and earn less money than teachers and health workers, perhaps partly because of the widely held notion that "anybody can be a welfare worker." As evidence of the low esteem in which welfare workers and their clients are held, Dr. Madison quotes a Soviet publication as saying: "For some unknown reason, in a great many cities to welfare are assigned the most unattractive dilapidated, and, above all, crowded quarters, where even the inspectors sit shoulder to shoulder, and as for pensioners—there is no place for them to sit."

In general, welfare workers are goal-oriented. "Almost no one talks about . . . providing . . . for happy and well-adjusted lives. . . . By energetically striving toward what they consider well-defined, specific, and realizable goals, welfare personnel feel that they are contributing to building communism and to strengthening the Soviet state."

Some 60,000 volunteer inspectors complement the work of the 150,000 welfare workers. These nonprofessional workers, though unpaid, enjoy at least some prestige that "lifts them above the client mass." They are mostly elderly retired persons, described as "dignified, poised, and good humored."

The Soviet welfare system is centralized for policy-making and financial planning, but decentralized for daily administration. Decentralization has given greater importance to the work of local authorities and has contributed to democratic decision-making. Young people are now seeking careers in the welfare system. The complaints of clients are commanding attention, and the causes of their complaints are being corrected.

Three helping methods

The three principal helping methods social welfare workers use are collective-individual (group-case-

work) treatment, community participation, and work therapy. The "collectives" (family, school, coworkers, and political or social organizations) are powerful in shaping the individual citizen—in fact, Soviet welfare policy holds that "the specific conditions of personality formation and the principal features of the relationships that arise are entirely determined by the influences of collectives."

Community participation is an extension of the collective principle and is consistent with Marx's "withering of the state"—whereby state functions give way to social organizations. The Soviet Union encourages the involvement of citizens in a variety of ways. Representatives of political, industrial, agricultural, and social organizations serve on patrons committees and volunteer their time and energy in children's institutions. "Successful" parents serve on parents committees and work for schoolchildren under the close supervision of educational authorities. "Socially conscious" representatives of the Party, the professions, and certain organizations serve on children's commissions to work on certain needs and problems of children and young people. Other citizens serve on peoples patrols and comrades courts. The patrols function as auxiliary police and work with juvenile delinquents, alcoholic parents, and others. Ordinary citizens elected annually by residents of a given neighborhood or by workers in an industrial plant or on a collective farm serve on comrades courts. These courts try to bring to bear the corrective influence of comrades on the unacceptable behavior of the individual citizen. In general, active participation in such organizations is confined to nonsensitive areas. Typically, citizens are not directly involved in major policy issues and rarely question government decisions. Community participation is neither widely understood nor accepted among social workers—many are skeptical that such participation really helps people.

No one questions the efficacy of work therapy, however. It is so thoroughly accepted that welfare workers merely seek to use it as often as possible. Apart from the benefits to the state, this method is based on the Pavlovian dictum "work gives great satisfaction, and it is essential to open the way to this joy for the sick person, leading him step by step into work activity." The application of work therapy involves determining the extent to which an individual citizen can be productive, helping him acquire occupational skill, and finding him a job through which he can contribute to the "collective."

Because no significant research has been conducted in the Soviet Union against which to evaluate these treatment methods, we have no way of knowing whether one is more effective than the other—or if any one of them is effective. Dr. Madison points out that competence in Soviet research concerning social welfare is very limited. Many social welfare workers believe that research findings are of little use and that such efforts impede effective action.

Other Soviet services

In other chapters Dr. Madison discusses services to families and to children, services for elderly and disabled persons, and income maintenance programs. Concerning income maintenance programs, she says, they "undeniably exert a beneficial influence on the lives of Soviet citizens .... The sense of security bestowed by these programs, albeit in return for their doing their utmost in the common undertaking, is unmistakable."

The U.S.S.R. has made major advances during the past half century, Dr. Madison believes. "Social welfare has become an integral part of the Soviets' scientifically oriented culture, in striking contrast to its place in the tradition-weighted, eternal-verities-oriented and superstition-laden era of the tsars." The government has extended social insurance coverage and has moved toward guaranteed minimum income for all citizens; provided generously for expectant mothers; established a system of children's allowances; set up new and accessible social services; generated community interest in welfare programs; improved the quality of welfare workers; and fostered a growing emphasis on socialist humanism.

To be sure, the U.S.S.R. has paid for progress—"from the point of view of the masses, the price in human suffering has been enormous"—and the system is not without problems. The shortcomings Dr. Madison notes include these: services are not available to persons with certain kinds of problems (for instance, couples with marital difficulties in need of counseling) and are not uniformly available throughout the country; benefits from income-maintenance and social insurance programs are inadequate; restrictions on family allowances work against the most disadvantaged children; welfare workers are under-represented in positions of leadership (as well as being underpaid, poorly trained, and overworked) and have a high turnover; and program administration is inefficient. There are "jealousies, 'empire building', ... vested interests ... delays, gaps ... red [what else!] tape and an inordinate amount of paper work...."

The similarities

Dr. Madison is quick to point out, however, that such weaknesses are not peculiar to the Soviet Union. In the United States, for example, more social services are available in urban than in rural communities, and many services are ineffective. Social insurance is often inadequate and does not cover all people for all risks. Administrative structure is often clumsy, and organizational and jurisdictional arrangements do not lead to effective social welfare policies. She also reminds us that "unlike all other major industrial countries, the United States still does not have family allowances." The two nations can learn much from each other, Dr. Madison believes. Soviet social welfare workers can learn much from the U.S. system about experimentation and evaluation, how to better understand the client and his emotional processes, and how to more fully use the method of community organization followed in this country. U.S. workers can learn from the experience of the Soviet Union how to focus attention more squarely on issues centering on the basic system. We can also learn how to achieve more nearly comprehensive welfare programs, make more creative use of children's institutions, appeal more directly to the conscious and rational elements of the personality, and make fuller use of work therapy in helping clients.

Differences notwithstanding, similarities in social welfare in the two countries stand out. We apparently have many of the same kinds of welfare problems and prospects for solving them. It is hard to tell whether such similarities are rooted in Western culture or industrialization, or in bureaucratic arrangements, or in social welfare, or in people in general, or in poor people in particular, or in an American observer. My feeling is that it is not important anyway—at least not for now.

This is a good book—a well written book—and a thoughtful contribution to the literature in social welfare.

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New Publications

U.S. Government

Publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (25 percent discount on orders of 100 or more). Payment must accompany order. Single copies of publications for which no prices are listed are available from the issuing agency.

Washington inner city poverty survey. U.S. Senate, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower, and Poverty. (Committee print, 90th Cong., 2d sess.) 1968, 274 pp., $1.25. Presents the methodology and findings of the Prouty survey.

Non-Government

Inquiries and orders should be directed to the publisher or issuing agency.

Adolescents in a mental hospital, Ernest Hartmann and others, eds. Grune and Stratton, 381 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016. 1968, 197 pp., $5.75. Describes the results of a multidisciplinary research project with 55 adolescents in a small hospital.

Approaches to deviance: theories, concepts and research findings, Mark Lefton and others, eds. Appleton-Century-Crofts, 440 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016. 1968, 391 pp., $4.75. Presents readings on the conceptual nature of the field and gives examples of research.

Aspects of social control in welfare states, Nils Christie, ed. Tavistock Publications, London. 1968, 184 pp., $8.25. (Scandinavian Studies in Criminology, vol. 2.) Reflects "the changing emphasis in modern criminology, as well as a growing affinity between criminology and sociology."

Basic research methods in social science: the art of empirical investigation, by Julian L. Simon. Random House, 30 W. 60th St., New York, N.Y. 10023. 1969, 525 pp., $8.95. Discusses important empirical methods in social science and gives examples of each.

The battle against poverty, by Brian Rodgers. **Vol. 1: From pauperism to human rights.** Humanities Press, 303 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10010. 1968, 83 pp., $3. (Library of Social Policy and Administration.) An English study of social process and how social policy is made.

Black pride: a people's struggle, by Janet Harris and Julius Hobson. McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42d St., New York, N.Y. 10036. 1969, 160 pp., $4.95. Discusses leaders in the black power movement from the beginning to the present.

Change and renewal in an urban community: five case studies of Detroit, by Eleanor Paperno Wolf and Charles N. Lebeaux. Frederick A. Praeger, 111 4th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003. 1969, 574 pp., $15.

Changing services for changing clients, compiled by the National Association of Social Workers. Columbia University Press, 440 W. 110th St., New York, N.Y. 10025. 1969, 129 pp., $3. Presents papers from regional institutes focusing on change and its effect on recipients and services.

Crime in a free society: selections from the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, by Robert W. Winslow. Dickenson Publishing Co., Wadsworth Bldg., Belmont, Calif. 94002. 1968, 378 pp., $4.95.

Culture change, mental health, and poverty, Joseph C. Finney, ed. University of Kentucky Press, Lafferty Hall, Lexington, Ky. 40506. 1969, 344 pp., $7.95. Explores the psychosocial problems of persons troubled by the complexities of modern life.

The delinquency label: the epidemiology of juvenile delinquency, by Victor Eisner. Random House, 30 W. 60th St., New York, N.Y. 10023. 1969, 177 pp., $5.95. Uses epidemiological methods to examine groups of young people prone to delinquency.

Deviant behavior and social process,William A. Rushing, ed. Rand McNally, Box 7600, Chicago, Ill. 60680. 1969, 427 pp., $4.50. Presents a general view of deviant behavior, using theoretical and research examples.

Early child care: the new perspectives, Laura L. Dittman, ed. Atherton Press, 70 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011. 1968, 385 pp., $8.95. Examines present knowledge of preschool children—advantaged, disadvantaged, normal, handicapped, and disturbed.

Fertility and family planning: a world view, S. J. Behrman and others, eds. University of Michigan Press, 615 E. University Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106. 1969, 503 pp., $12.50. Offers new perspectives on the practical and scientific problems of population growth.

Governing elites: studies in training and selection, Rupert Wilkinson, ed. Oxford University Press, 1600 Pollitt Dr., Fair Lawn, N.J. 07410. 1969, 231 pp., $6.50. Presents cross-cultural and historical studies of the influence of selection and education on governing elites.

Juvenile delinquency and urban areas: a study of rates of delinquency in relation to differential characteristics of local communities in American cities, by Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay. Rev.ed. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill., 60637. 1969, 394 pp., $14.75.

Juvenile delinquency in a free society: selections from the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, by Robert W. Winslow. Dickenson Publishing Co., Wadsworth Bldg., Belmont, Calif. 94002. 1968, 237 pp., $4.50.

Learning to apply new concepts to casework practice, Gertrude Einstein, ed. Family Service Association of America, 44 E. 23d St., New York, N.Y. 10010. 1968, 135 pp., $6.25. Contains the proceedings of a staff development seminar.

The logic of social inquiry, by Scott Greer. Aldine Publishing Co., 320 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill. 60606. 1969, 232 pp., $5.95. "...examines the rationale of social science from the perspective of the working social scientist."

Manpower needs for national goals in the 1970's, by Leonard A. Lecht. Frederick A. Praeger, 111 4th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003. 1969, 183 pp., $7.50. Contains information and guidelines for policy-making in 16 critical areas.

Mental health and urban social policy: a casebook of community actions, Leonard J. Duhl and Robert L. Leopold, eds. Jossey-Bass Publishers, 615 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111. 1968, 326 pp., $10. Analyzes basic problems in initiating and carrying out programs.

Methods of sociological inquiry, by Peter H. Mann. Schocken Books, 67 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016. 1968, 195 pp., $6. An introduction to sociological inquiry that avoids formality and jargon.

The politics and economics of public spending, by Charles L. Schultze. Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. 1968, $4.95. Explores the relation between analytical and political approaches to budget decisions and examines Planning, Programming, and Budgeting Systems (PPBS).

Population and society: a textbook of readings, by Charles B. Nam. Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park St., Boston, Mass. 02107. 1968, 708 pp., $10.50. Presents current information on population in a framework emphasizing the social importance of demographic developments.

Poverty: America's enduring paradox; a history of the richest nation's unwon war, by Sidney Lens. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 201 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003. 1969, 341 pp., $8.95. A history of poverty in the United States, its phases, causes, and victims.

Relocation in urban planning: from obstacle to opportunity, by Paul L. Niebanck and Mark R. Yessian. University of Pennsylvania Press, 3933 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104. 1968, 123 pp., $4. 95. Considers the growing problems of displaced older persons in cities.

Social change and history: aspects of the western theory of development, by Robert A. Nisbet. Oxford University Press, 1600 Pollitt Dr., Fair Lawn, N.J. 07410. 1969, 335 pp., $6.75.

Social security: Beveridge and after, by Victor George. Humanities Press, 303 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10010. 1968, 258 pp., $3.75. Examines important changes in social security in England in the light of recent social, economic, and political developments.

Socialization and society, John A. Clausen, ed. Little, Brown and Co., 34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02106. 1968, 400 pp., $5.50. Presents salient aspects of theory and research on the relationship of the individual person to society and the process by which he is socialized into it.

Society against itself, by George H. Crowell. Westminster Press, Witherspoon Bldg., Juniper and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19107. 1968, 171 pp., $5.95. Describes the social pressure in America that works against the initiation of social action.

Urbanism in world perspective: a reader, Sylvia F. Fava, ed. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 201 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003. 1968, 620 pp., $5.95. Presents readings in urban theory, ecology, psychology, organization, and housing.

Public Assistance Statistics

February and March 1969

February

IN FEBRUARY more than 10 million persons received money payments under public assistance programs—a rise of 138,000 from January. The larger number of recipients in February reflected primarily an increase of 156,000, or 2.5 percent, in the number receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC). The largest previously recorded increase in this program, which occurred in January 1968, was 133,000. The number of persons receiving aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD) rose by 7,000, or 1.1 percent, in February, when three-fourths of the States reported increases. Virtually no change occurred in the number of persons receiving old-age assistance (OAA); recipients of aid to the blind (AB) decreased by 200.

The number of recipients of general assistance (GA) dropped by 25,000—about 3 percent—from January to February. Decreases between these 2 months have occurred in 5 of the last 7 years. The 1969 decrease, however, was somewhat larger than in earlier years. Changes in the States were substantial, both up and down. Among the 14 largest programs (10,000 or more recipients), relatively large percentage decreases occurred in six States.[1] Percentage increases were relatively great in four.[2] The large drop in GA in New Jersey reflects primarily the loss of families transferred to the AFDC program, as explained below.

Three-fifths of the national increase in AFDC occurred in four States—California (36,000), New York (23,000), New Jersey (22,000), and Pennsylvania (14,000). Three of these States (all but New York) and four others (Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington) reported percentage increases in the number of recipients more than half again as large as the national increase of 2.5 percent. The relatively large increase in New Jersey—22,000, or 12 percent—reflects in part the extension of the AFDC program, effective in January 1969, to children whose parents were unemployed or who worked but did not earn enough to maintain their families at the State's assistance standard. Many of these families had previously received GA, and their transfer to AFDC is reflected in the substantial drop in the New Jersey GA program.

Expenditures for maintenance assistance amounted to $531.9 million in February—$12.1 million more than in January. About $5.8 million of the total increase occurred in AFDC. Payments to intermediate care facilities, which almost doubled, accounted for $5.4 million of the increase; more than 80 percent of this increase was due to the inclusion of Texas in the program for the first time. Increases were $1.2 million in APTD and $854,000 in OAA. GA expenditures went down by $1.1 million.

The average money payment per recipient in February dropped slightly in AFDC and rose in the other programs. Most of the States reported small changes. Substantial increases in Kansas in average money payments in the adult categories resulted from a change in method of paying for nursing home care in homes that could not be classified as "skilled" nursing homes. Previously met by payments to medical vendors, the costs of such care were included in money payments in February. In Florida the average payment per AFDC recipient rose about $1 when the percent of the budget deficit met by the payment to the recipient was raised from 57 to 60; even so, the proportion of the deficit met was lower than in December 1968, when it had been 65 percent.

For the first 7 months of fiscal year 1969, payments for medical care (including both insurance premiums and payments to medical vendors) came to $2.9 billion—an increase of $729 million, or more than a third, over the amount expended in the same 7 months of the preceding fiscal year. Expenditures in New York ($825 million) and California ($483 million) accounted for 46 percent of the increase during these 7 months. These two States together also accounted for 46 percent of the

increase in this 7-month period over the same 7-month period a year ago.

Medical assistance under title XIX accounted for almost 93 percent of the total payments for medical care. Of these payments 5 percent were made under other federally aided assistance programs; the remaining 2 percent represented expenditures from GA funds.

[1] *New Jersey, 34.8 percent; Rhode Island, 27.9 percent; Washington, 15.3 percent; Connecticut, 7.5 percent; Ohio, 7.4 percent; and Michigan, 5.2 percent.*

[2] *Virginia, 22.8 percent; California, 9.9 percent; Pennsylvania, 6.6 percent; Massachusetts, 8.1 percent.*

March

THE CONTINUED upward trend in the number of people receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) and aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD) and a small rise in the number of recipients of old-age assistance (OAA) brought the total number of recipients of money payments to more than 10 million in March—about 116,000 more than in February. Only small changes in the number of persons assisted in aid to the blind (AB) and general assistance (GA) occurred from February to March.

In March, as in other recent months, a large part of the total increase of 102,000 in AFDC occurred in California (32,000), New York (14,000), and Pennsylvania (8,000). Despite the concentration in these three large States, the growth in AFDC has been nationwide. Altogether, 48 jurisdictions had increases in March; since March a year ago, all but two jurisdictions (Oklahoma and West Virginia) reported increases in the number of AFDC recipients.

The number of people receiving APTD rose by 10,000 in March; four-fifths of the States reported increases over February. March was the 32d consecutive month in which the number of disabled recipients increased. The rate of growth is relatively high but not so high as that in AFDC.

The relatively small rise of 5,000 in the number of OAA recipients in March mainly reflected increases in California, Mississippi, New York, and Wisconsin. Small increases in the number of persons assisted, however, were reported by 20 other States. Increases in California (2,000) and New York (1,600) reflected the continuance of an upward trend that has been apparent for about a year. In contrast, the March increase of 2,000 in Mississippi resulted from a recent upward revision in cost standards for assistance payments that permits more people to qualify for assistance. For the first time, Wisconsin, which had the largest percentage increase (7.6 percent), included as recipients persons living in nursing homes that could not qualify as "skilled" nursing homes and so could not continue to receive medical vendor payments for care. Instead, the recipient of care now receives a money payment and in turn pays the nursing home.

Total expenditures for money payments were $551.3 million, including $22.8 million reflecting the aggregate cost of a special quarterly payment of $25 made in New York City in March to each person receiving a money payment. Excluding these quarterly payments, the national increase over February was $8.9 million; AFDC accounted for nearly two-thirds ($5.6 million) of the rise. For the other programs the March increases[1] in money payments were $1.4 million in OAA, $1 million in APTD, $776,000 in GA, and $98,000 in AB. Payments to intermediate care facilities increased by $805,000 to $13.3 million; such payments are reported as nonmedical vendor payments.

The average money payment per recipient for all States combined increased by more than $1 in AB and GA, by 55 cents in OAA, by 30 cents in APTD, and by 20 cents in AFDC. Changes in average payments in the States were generally small. In Wisconsin, however, substantial increases in average money payments in the adult categories resulted from the change described above in method of paying for nursing home care in homes that could not be classified as "skilled" nursing homes. Average money payments in OAA and APTD in North Carolina rose by about $1 when the State raised allowances for domiciliary and nursing home care.

In the 9-month period, July 1968-March 1969, payments for medical assistance totaled $3.3 billion—$784 million more than the amount paid in the same months of the preceding year. Medical assistance under title XIX (Medicaid) came to $3 billion, or 93 percent of the total, during the 9 months and accounted for most of the increase. Payments under other federally aided programs came to $176 million; payments under GA, to $48 million.

[1] *Excluding the quarterly payments in New York City.*

Table 1. Recent changes in public assistance: Recipients, payments, and money payments per recipient, February 1969 compared with selected earlier months

Program	Two years ago Feb. 1967	One year ago Feb. 1968	Last month Jan. 1969	This month Feb. 1969
RECIPIENTS				
Old-Age Assistance	2,066,000	2,060,000	2,025,000	2,025,000
Aid to the Blind	83,300	82,300	80,500	80,300
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled	592,000	654,000	711,000	718,000
Aid to Families with Dependent Children: Families	1,160,000	1,346,000	1,556,000	1,591,000
Persons	4,817,000	5,520,000	6,220,000	6,376,000
Children	3,630,000	4,132,000	4,649,000	4,743,000
General Assistance:				
Cases	313,000	363,000	404,000	402,000
Persons	704,000	798,000	854,000	829,000
ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS (In 000's)				
Total	$573,096	$742,834	$899,957	$915,444
Maintenance Assistance:				
Total	392,489	455,226	519,756	531,884
Old-Age Assistance	140,204	144,748	141,287	142,141
Aid to the Blind	7,212	7,436	7,487	7,478
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled	44,670	52,828	59,322	60,561
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	175,237	217,999	267,127	272,926
General Assistance	25,166	32,215	38,639	37,526
Payments to intermediate care facilities	---	---	5,894	11,252
Medical Assistance:				
Total	179,987	287,608	380,201	383,560
Medical Assistance	144,526	263,304	355,811	359,621
Medical Assistance for Aged	5,082	5,460	4,315	4,315
Other Federally-Aided	24,864	13,843	13,848	13,920
General Assistance	5,515	5,001	6,227	5,704
MONEY PAYMENTS PER RECIPIENT				
Old-Age Assistance	$67.85	$70.25	$69.75	$70.20
Aid to the Blind	86.60	90.35	93.00	93.15
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled	75.40	80.75	83.45	84.30
Aid to Families with Dependent Children:				
Average per family	151.10	162.00	171.70	171.60
Average per person	36.40	39.50	42.95	42.80
General Assistance:				
Average per case	80.40	88.70	95.70	93.30
Average per person	35.75	40.35	45.25	45.30

Table 2. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, February 1968-February 1969[1]

Year and month	Total	Maintenance assistance								Medical assistance 2/					
		Total	Money payments to recipients 3/						Payments to intermediate care facilities 5/	Total	Federally aided programs				
			Federally aided programs					General assistance 4/			Total	Medical assistance (Title XIX)	Medical assistance for the aged (Titles I and XVI)	Other 6/	General assistance 4/
			Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children								
	Amount of assistance (In thousands)														
1968															
February	$742,834	$455,226	$423,011	$144,748	$7,436	$52,828	$217,999	$32,215	---	$287,608	$282,607	$263,304	$5,460	$13,843	$5,001
March	774,529	455,621	422,857	140,385	7,374	52,696	222,402	32,764	---	318,908	314,769	295,218	5,388	14,163	4,139
April	844,178	457,290	424,484	136,733	7,345	53,313	227,093	32,806	---	386,888	381,757	362,115	5,332	14,310	5,131
May	797,734	461,177	427,896	136,661	7,375	53,802	230,058	33,281	---	336,557	331,506	311,237	5,675	14,594	5,051
June	815,718	466,061	433,121	136,756	7,388	54,301	234,676	32,940	---	349,657	344,890	324,609	5,480	14,801	4,767
July	802,207	473,762	438,206	138,160	7,411	55,125	237,510	35,237	$319	328,445	323,624	303,900	5,961	13,763	4,821
August 7/	841,629	500,809	459,891	139,306	7,437	56,146	257,002	39,682	1,236	340,820	335,782	315,866	5,381	14,535	5,038
September	821,803	480,156	440,993	138,091	7,364	55,592	239,946	37,342	1,821	341,647	336,215	316,508	5,525	14,182	5,432
October	859,085	488,902	450,667	139,332	7,396	56,699	247,240	36,250	1,985	370,183	365,226	345,064	5,678	14,484	4,957
November	862,545	486,979	449,388	138,683	7,369	56,732	246,604	35,558	2,033	375,566	370,196	349,902	5,722	14,572	5,370
December 7/	880,005	523,536	480,818	142,193	7,485	58,680	272,460	40,635	2,083	356,469	351,377	330,893	5,753	14,731	5,092
1969															
January	899,957	519,756	475,223	141,287	7,487	59,322	267,127	38,639	5,894	380,201	373,974	355,811	4,315	13,848	6,227
February	915,444	531,884	483,106	142,141	7,478	60,561	272,926	37,526	11,252	383,560	377,856	359,621	4,315	13,920	5,704
	Percentage change from preceding month														
1968															
February	-2.4	+0.1	+0.2	-0.6	-0.9	+0.3	+0.8	-1.3	---	-6.0	-6.4	-6.9	-0.9	+1.2	+22.7
March	+4.3	+.1	+.4	-3.0	-.8	-.3	+2.0	+1.7	---	+10.9	+11.4	+12.1	-1.3	+2.3	-17.2
April	+9.0	+.4	+.4	-2.6	-.4	+1.2	+2.1	+.1	---	+21.3	+21.3	+22.7	+1.0	+1.0	+24.0
May	-5.5	+.8	+.8	-.1	+.4	+.9	+1.3	+1.4	---	-13.0	-13.2	-14.1	+6.4	+2.0	-1.6
June	+2.3	+1.1	+1.2	+.1	+.2	+.9	+2.0	-1.1	---	+3.9	+4.0	+4.3	-3.4	+1.4	-5.6
July	-1.7	+1.7	+1.1	+.8	+.3	+1.5	+1.2	+6.9	---	-6.1	-6.2	-6.4	+8.8	-7.0	+1.1
August 7/	+2.5	+1.4	+1.0	(9/)	-.3	+.7	+1.7	+3.1	+287.7	+3.8	+3.8	+3.9	-9.7	+5.6	+4.5
September	+.1	(9/)	-.4	-.1	-.3	+.1	-.7	+2.8	+47.3	+.2	+.1	+.2	+2.7	-2.4	+7.8
October	+4.5	+1.8	+2.2	+.9	+.4	+2.0	+3.0	-2.9	+9.0	+8.4	+8.6	+9.0	+2.8	+2.1	-8.7
November	+.4	-.4	-.3	-.2	-.4	+.1	-.3	-1.5	+2.4	+1.5	+1.4	+1.4	+.8	+.6	+6.2
December 7/	-.5	+3.0	+2.9	+1.6	+.9	+2.3	+3.5	+4.0	+2.5	-4.3	-4.3	-4.6	+.5	+1.1	-7.2
1969															
January	+4.9	+3.6	+2.8	+.1	+.7	+2.2	+4.2	+3.9	+183.0	+6.7	+6.4	+7.5	-25.0	-6.0	+22.2
February	+1.7	+2.3	+1.7	+.6	-.1	+2.1	+2.2	-2.9	+90.9	+.9	+1.0	+1.1	0	+.5	-8.4
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year														
1969															
February	+23.2	+16.8	+14.2	-1.8	+.6	+14.6	+25.2	+16.5	---	+33.4	+33.7	+36.6	-21.0	+.6	+14.1

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid to medical vendors during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services.
3/ Includes nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
4/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, and Puerto Rico; data not available.
5/ Data represent payments to vendors of institutional services in intermediate care facilities. Federal financial participation in such payments is limited to those in behalf of individuals who qualify for OAA, AB, or APTD under programs operated under State plans approved under titles I, X, XIV, or XVI.
6/ Data represent payments to medical vendors under maintenance assistance programs operated under State plans approved under titles I, IV, X, XIV, or XVI.
7/ Amounts for money payments include a special grant of $25.00 per person (aggregating $20,500,000 in August and $22,002,000 in December) issued quarterly in New York City. Percentage changes based on data excluding these amounts.
8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
9/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Number of recipients of public assistance maintenance payments in the United States, by month, February 1968-February 1969[1]

Year and month	Recipients of money payments 2/										Recipients of institutional services in intermediate care facilities 3/
	Federally aided programs								General assistance 4/		
	Total	Adult programs				Aid to families with dependent children					
		Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Families	Total recipients 5/	Children	Cases	Recipients	
	Number of recipients (In thousands)										
1968											
February	8,316	2,796	2,060	82.3	654	1,346	5,520	4,132	363	798	---
March	8,369	2,782	2,044	81.7	656	1,365	5,587	4,180	365	792	---
April	8,381	2,769	2,028	81.4	660	1,374	5,612	4,203	360	762	---
May	8,385	2,770	2,023	81.2	666	1,380	5,615	4,209	358	749	---
June	8,379	2,770	2,019	81.2	670	1,383	5,609	4,207	353	737	---
July	8,410	2,774	2,019	81.0	674	1,397	5,636	4,229	367	768	2.6
August	8,490	2,783	2,022	81.0	680	1,420	5,707	4,275	375	784	7.6
September	8,587	2,786	2,021	81.1	684	1,443	5,801	4,351	383	837	12.3
October	8,680	2,798	2,026	81.1	691	1,471	5,882	4,408	382	800	12.7
November	8,763	2,804	2,026	81.0	697	1,490	5,959	4,465	382	798	13.0
December	8,898	2,812	2,028	80.7	703	1,522	6,086	4,555	391	827	13.6
1969											
January	9,036	2,816	2,025	80.5	711	1,556	6,220	4,649	404	854	6/ 18.1
February	9,199	2,823	2,025	80.3	718	1,591	6,376	4,743	402	829	51.3
	Percentage change from preceding month										
1968											
February	+0.9	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	+0.6	+1.5	+1.6	+1.4	-0.3	-2.3	---
March	+.6	-.5	-.8	-.8	+.4	+1.4	+1.2	+1.2	+.6	-.7	---
April	+.1	-.5	-.8	-.4	+.5	+.7	+.4	+.5	-1.5	-3.8	---
May	(7/)	(7/)	-.3	-.2	+.9	+.4	+.1	+.1	-.3	-1.7	---
June	-.1	0	-.2	0	+.6	+.2	-.1	(8/)	-.8	-1.6	---
July	+.3	+.2	0	-.2	+.6	+1.0	+.4	+.5	+3.8	+4.8	---
August	+.9	+.3	+.1	0	+.9	+1.6	+1.2	+1.1	+2.2	+2.1	+194.6
September	+1.1	+.1	(8/)	(7/)	+.6	+1.7	+1.7	+1.8	+2.1	+6.8	+61.3
October	+1.1	+.4	+.2	0	+1.0	+1.9	+1.4	+1.3	-.3	-4.4	+3.4
November	+1.0	+.2	(8/)	(8/)	+.8	+1.3	+1.3	+1.3	0	-.2	+2.4
December	+1.5	+.3	+.1	-.4	+.9	+2.0	+2.1	+2.0	+2.6	+3.6	+4.8
1969											
January	+1.5	+.1	-.1	-.3	+1.1	+2.2	+2.2	+2.1	+2.7	+2.7	+32.8
February	+1.8	+.2	0	-.3	+1.1	+2.3	+2.5	+2.0	-.4	-3.0	+183.8
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year										
1969											
February	+10.6	+1.0	-1.7	-2.5	+9.8	+18.2	+15.5	+14.8	+10.7	+3.8	---

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes recipients of nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
3/ Includes recipients of OAA, AB, or APTD for whom such payments are subject to Federal financial participation under approved State plans under titles I, X, XIV, or XVI and a few AFDC or GA recipients for whom such payments are made without Federal participation.
4/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, and Puerto Rico; data not available.
5/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
6/ Does not include Illinois; data not available.
7/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4. Old-age assistance: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, by State, February 1969[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and recipients of only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	January 1969 in--		February 1968 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,025,000	$142,141,000	$70.20	(3/)	+0.6	-1.7	-1.8
Ala.....	114,000	7,046,000	62.00	-.1	-.1	-.6	-2.0
Alaska 4/.....	1,500	126,000	86.25	+.6	+1.4	+.9	+9.6
Ariz.....	11,800	658,000	55.70	-.1	-.3	-7.1	-8.4
Ark. 4/.....	60,900	3,294,000	54.05	-.2	-.5	-4.1	-13.9
Calif.....	303,000	31,854,000	105.05	+.3	-.3	+3.9	+3.4
Colo. 2/.....	38,300	2,949,000	76.95	-.3	-.5	-4.8	-9.2
Conn.....	7,600	679,000	89.35	+.1	+.7	+3.5	+15.1
Del.....	1,800	108,000	58.85	-1.7	-2.4	+.5	-8.7
D. C.....	2,400	179,000	73.90	-.6	+1.2	+6.5	+2.7
Fla. 4/.....	69,700	3,401,000	48.75	-.4	-.6	-5.0	-7.3
Ga. 4/.....	89,800	4,596,000	51.20	-.1	-.3	-1.7	-3.7
Guam.....	270	13,900	51.45	-1.1	-.9	+28.6	+23.2
Hawaii 4/.....	2,000	176,000	90.20	+.1	+1.1	+6.8	+18.4
Idaho.....	3,300	209,000	63.70	-1.3	-1.5	-9.7	-14.4
Ill. 4/.....	37,400	2,476,000	66.20	-.2	-1.3	-4.1	-.5
Ind.....	17,000	801,000	47.05	-.5	-.6	-6.9	-12.0
Iowa.....	22,700	2,375,000	104.75	-.1	+.5	-5.7	-4.2
Kans. 4/.....	14,400	1,344,000	93.05	+10.1	+68.3	-14.4	-8.5
Ky. 4/.....	63,500	3,408,000	53.70	+.2	+.2	+3.9	-.9
La.....	121,000	8,410,000	69.25	-.3	-.5	-2.2	-7.6
Maine 4/.....	10,100	589,000	58.30	-.4	+.3	-1.3	+7.3
Md. 4/.....	8,500	609,000	71.95	+1.7	+6.4	+6.9	+25.5
Mass.....	49,600	4,526,000	91.25	+.4	+3.9	+1.6	+14.7
Mich.....	37,400	2,642,000	70.60	-.4	(5/)	-5.1	-2.8
Minn.....	22,800	1,466,000	64.40	-1.1	-1.1	-9.4	-11.4
Miss.....	70,100	2,495,000	35.60	(5/)	-.4	-6.9	-13.4
Mo.....	90,600	6,530,000	72.10	-.3	-.5	-2.8	-2.2
Mont.....	3,600	232,000	63.70	+.5	+1.1	-5.8	-7.4
Nebr. 4/.....	8,100	461,000	57.30	(3/)	-.6	-6.5	-8.0
Nev.....	2,600	197,000	74.50	+.5	-.2	+2.9	+3.9
N. H.....	4,200	482,000	114.80	-.2	-.5	+.8	+7.1
N. J.....	14,400	1,075,000	74.85	+.3	+1.5	+1.3	-.1
N. Mex. 4/.....	9,600	517,000	53.70	-.5	-.7	-1.3	-6.6
N. Y. 4/.....	82,400	7,990,000	96.95	+.4	+1.9	+10.0	+13.9
N. C. 4/.....	37,600	2,588,000	68.80	-.1	(5/)	-4.1	+2.4
N. Dak. 4/.....	4,000	352,000	88.45	-1.2	+10.4	-4.8	-8.4
Ohio.....	60,000	3,572,000	59.50	-1.0	-1.2	-6.5	-13.8
Okla. 4/.....	76,000	5,373,000	70.65	-.5	-.8	-4.6	-8.7
Oreg.....	7,100	393,000	55.35	-3.1	-.4	-23.6	-29.3
Pa.....	43,800	3,614,000	82.40	+.9	+4.3	-1.3	+9.1
P. R. 4/.....	21,400	267,000	12.50	-.4	+19.0	-6.4	+27.1
R. I. 4/.....	4,200	185,000	43.85	+.1	-3.1	-2.9	-30.8
S. C.....	19,200	864,000	44.95	-.7	-.7	-12.4	-11.8
S. D.....	4,600	284,000	61.35	-1.2	-.8	-8.7	-14.2
Tenn.....	49,200	2,463,000	50.00	-.2	-.4	-2.6	-6.1
Tex.....	228,000	13,492,000	59.10	+.1	-.1	-.8	-4.6
Utah.....	4,300	191,000	44.00	-1.0	-1.6	-1.4	-24.5
Vt. 4/.....	4,200	297,000	70.05	-.2	-.1	-.5	-3.8
V. I.....	370	14,300	38.45	-1.1	-1.1	-2.9	-1.8
Va.....	10,800	625,000	57.85	-.5	-.4	-3.7	-.4
Wash.....	23,300	1,461,000	62.75	-.5	-.1	-9.2	-16.5
W. Va.....	11,100	732,000	65.65	-.7	-.4	-5.8	+2.4
Wis.....	16,700	1,300,000	78.05	+.3	+11.6	-.1	+18.9
Wyo.....	2,000	160,000	79.65	+1.6	+2.7	-5.3	-4.2

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Includes 3,600 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $321,000 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.
3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
4/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5. Aid to the blind: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, February 1969[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and recipients of only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	January 1969 in--		February 1968 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/ 3/.....	80,300	$7,478,000	$93.15	-0.3	-0.1	-2.5	+0.6
Ala.....	1,900	135,000	70.40	+.3	+.5	+2.0	+1.6
Alaska 4/.....	98	11,900	120.95	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Ariz.....	590	42,500	72.55	-1.0	-.2	-12.0	-9.9
Ark. 4/.....	1,800	123,000	67.80	-.4	-.6	-4.3	-8.8
Calif. 2/.....	12,700	1,818,000	143.30	+.1	(6/)	+1.2	+6.7
Colo.....	200	15,200	77.20	0	-2.1	-6.2	+5.0
Conn.....	240	22,100	92.15	+.4	+2.4	-6.2	+3.6
Del.....	340	30,700	89.90	-3.1	-2.3	-2.0	-1.3
D. C.....	200	17,200	86.00	+.5	+1.5	+9.9	+6.2
Fla. 4/.....	2,400	153,000	64.30	-.3	-.3	-4.2	-3.7
Ga. 4/.....	3,200	198,000	62.25	+.2	+.1	+.3	+.8
Guam.....	7	440	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Hawaii 4/.....	66	7,800	117.60	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Idaho.....	110	8,200	76.40	+.9	-2.8	-1.8	-4.0
Ill. 4/.....	1,700	147,000	84.90	-.7	-.6	-6.2	-2.5
Ind.....	1,400	91,900	64.65	-.3	-.7	-7.5	-7.5
Iowa.....	1,000	112,000	108.95	+.3	-1.6	-1.6	-.1
Kans. 4/.....	370	30,400	82.40	+.5	+20.0	-9.6	-16.4
Ky. 4/.....	2,200	156,000	70.45	-1.5	-1.2	-15.0	-15.0
La.....	2,400	184,000	75.70	-.7	-1.6	-3.8	-6.0
Maine 4/.....	210	17,600	83.00	-1.4	+2.6	-2.8	+9.6
Md. 4/.....	350	29,700	85.80	+.3	+.2	-.9	+1.5
Mass.....	2,700	380,000	140.45	+.7	+1.5	+12.8	+31.2
Mich.....	1,400	130,000	92.05	+.4	+1.6	-3.1	+2.7
Minn.....	800	61,900	77.45	-1.7	-6.5	-3.2	-7.7
Miss.....	2,200	99,100	44.60	-.8	-.9	-7.7	-9.4
Mo. 2/.....	3,900	335,000	87.10	-.3	+.1	-.8	-.2
Mont.....	160	13,500	82.60	-.6	+1.1	-7.4	-3.3
Nebr. 4/.....	350	29,400	84.90	-1.4	-3.5	-3.1	-.7
Nev.....	170	16,200	97.75	-.6	+.5	+6.4	+14.9
N. H.....	230	26,400	116.50	-.9	+.1	-3.8	+4.3
N. J.....	910	84,200	92.20	0	+.2	+2.0	+4.3
N. Mex. 4/.....	370	27,200	72.95	+.5	-.2	+.8	-2.6
N. Y. 4/.....	3,300	386,000	115.90	+1.0	-2.2	+2.6	+5.6
N. C. 4/.....	4,600	375,000	81.25	-.1	-.4	-1.4	+4.0
N. Dak. 4/.....	86	8,100	94.65	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Ohio.....	2,800	201,000	72.45	-.6	-.7	-3.4	-4.6
Okla. 4/.....	1,400	143,000	103.30	-1.2	-.7	-8.5	-8.6
Oreg.....	480	43,600	91.15	-1.4	+2.3	-4.6	-3.7
Pa. 3/.....	9,100	986,000	108.55	-.5	+.5	-6.2	-6.7
P. R.....	760	9,600	12.50	-.7	+18.8	-10.7	+19.9
R. I. 4/.....	120	8,000	68.60	+2.7	+2.1	-1.7	-15.2
S. C.....	1,900	107,000	57.90	-1.0	-.9	-3.6	-4.9
S. Dak.....	110	9,700	85.00	0	-1.7	+5.6	-.5
Tenn.....	1,800	119,000	66.40	-.7	-1.0	-1.4	-3.6
Tex.....	4,100	297,000	71.80	-.4	-.7	-2.0	-5.0
Utah.....	140	8,300	58.75	+.7	+.8	+3.7	-5.5
Vt. 4/.....	110	9,600	89.25	0	-.4	-.9	+3.3
V. I.....	8	350	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Va.....	1,100	81,700	77.15	-1.7	-.9	-4.2	-1.0
Wash.....	470	41,600	88.60	+.6	+3.3	-4.9	-2.6
W. Va.....	580	34,000	58.70	-.9	-1.4	-6.6	-2.8
Wis.....	610	52,400	85.50	+1.0	+1.4	+4.6	+5.3
Wyo.....	39	2,900	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $35,400 to 180 recipients and Missouri, $59,700 to 660 recipients.
3/ Does not include $588,000 to an estimated 7,800 recipients under State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State Law without Federal participation.
4/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, February 1969[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and recipients of only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	January 1969 in--		February 1968 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	718,000	$60,561,000	$84.30	+1.1	+2.1	+9.8	+14.6
Ala.....	16,500	826,000	49.95	(2/)	+.2	+5.2	+5.1
Alaska 3/....	560	64,300	113.80	+2.0	+1.7	+29.3	+53.9
Ariz.....	6,100	400,000	65.55	+.2	+.3	+1.2	+.1
Ark. 3/.....	11,200	681,000	60.80	-.6	-.8	-2.3	-7.1
Calif.....	139,000	16,944,000	121.95	+1.5	+1.5	+15.6	+18.7
Colo.....	7,300	528,000	72.80	-.6	+.9	+2.5	+15.1
Conn.....	5,700	608,000	106.55	+1.1	-1.6	+14.0	+25.0
Del.....	1,200	116,000	95.75	+2.5	+3.5	+16.8	+19.7
D. C.....	4,500	399,000	87.80	+.2	+.9	+8.0	+8.7
Fla. 3/.....	20,500	1,253,000	61.10	-.3	-.3	-.7	-.5
Ga. 3/.....	30,100	1,835,000	60.90	+.6	+.5	+3.6	+4.0
Guam.....	46	2,600	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Hawaii 3/....	1,600	196,000	121.00	+1.1	+.7	+5.0	+19.1
Idaho.....	2,800	208,000	74.90	+.7	+.6	+5.1	+5.8
Ill. 3/.....	35,500	3,117,000	87.75	+.9	+.9	+10.2	+15.8
Ind.....	3,800	192,000	50.85	+1.5	+.9	+28.9	+33.0
Iowa.....	2,600	343,000	134.30	+1.5	+2.2	+16.1	+21.0
Kans. 3/.....	5,500	646,000	117.20	+4.5	+81.6	-2.9	+.3
Ky. 3/.....	14,000	1,011,000	70.20	-.3	-.5	-2.5	-3.1
La.....	22,500	1,200,000	53.35	-.6	-.9	-.2	+.2
Maine 3/.....	2,900	246,000	84.05	+2.1	+2.3	+14.5	+28.4
Md. 3/.....	14,300	1,170,000	81.65	+.3	+1.0	+16.1	+22.4
Mass.....	15,500	1,625,000	104.80	+1.2	+2.3	+7.3	+20.9
Mich.....	21,400	1,982,000	92.50	+.6	+1.3	+15.3	+25.3
Minn.....	8,900	748,000	84.35	+.1	+.4	+8.1	+14.7
Miss.....	21,300	941,000	44.15	-.4	-.4	-3.5	-6.2
Mo.....	17,700	1,307,000	73.95	+.4	+.4	+4.0	+2.4
Mont.....	1,800	137,000	77.85	+1.0	+1.8	+17.0	+18.0
Nebr.....	3,400	235,000	68.30	+.8	+1.0	+4.0	+2.5
N. H.....	730	76,400	105.10	+1.4	+3.1	+3.3	+9.2
N. J.....	11,000	1,066,000	96.50	+1.6	+4.4	+13.9	+22.2
N. Mex. 3/...	6,900	477,000	68.95	+1.1	+1.0	+26.3	+24.9
N. Y. 3/.....	52,900	5,406,000	102.15	+4.3	+5.5	+32.3	+30.4
N. C. 3/.....	24,500	1,797,000	73.45	+.5	+.8	+4.2	+10.7
N. Dak. 3/...	1,900	183,000	94.25	+.3	+7.4	+5.4	+8.5
Ohio.....	27,100	1,952,000	72.15	+2.6	+2.8	+16.7	+15.5
Okla. 3/.....	19,400	1,818,000	93.70	+.4	+3.	-2.3	-2.8
Oreg.....	4,600	365,000	80.05	-1.4	+.6	-14.1	-12.5
Pa.....	26,700	2,320,000	87.05	+.3	+.4	+2.3	+22.2
P. R. 3/.....	13,000	163,000	12.60	+.2	+19.8	+4.3	+42.8
R. I. 3/.....	3,600	268,000	74.40	(2/)	-2.0	+6.5	-2.9
S. C.....	9,400	481,000	51.35	-.1	(5/)	+.3	-1.3
S. D.....	1,400	89,700	65.50	-.1	+.3	+5.1	+1.2
Tenn.....	20,200	1,318,000	65.40	+1.0	+1.0	+13.4	+12.3
Tex.....	18,300	1,100,000	60.05	+2.8	+2.4	+31.4	+34.2
Utah.....	4,300	252,000	58.25	-1.6	+2.2	+14.2	+8.6
Vt. 3/.....	1,700	147,000	87.40	+.5	+1.6	+19.4	+23.9
V. I.....	70	2,900	41.85	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Va.....	7,200	500,000	69.55	-.3	+.5	+.2	+5.4
Wash.....	11,500	938,000	81.55	+2.8	+4.7	+14.4	+19.0
W. Va.....	6,400	359,000	56.15	(5/)	+.1	+4.5	+7.9
Wis.....	6,200	461,000	74.50	+1.4	+6.9	+13.0	+38.4
Wyo.....	850	62,400	73.25	+.9	+1.1	-.7	-.6

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
3/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, February 1969[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		January 1969 in--		February 1968 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/.	1,591,000	6,376,000	4,743,000	$272,926,000	$171.60	$42.80	+2.5	+2.2	+15.5	+25.2
Ala.....	24,800	103,000	82,000	1,589,000	64.10	15.40	+.5	+.4	+19.8	+21.5
Alaska.....	1,900	6,600	5,100	315,000	168.85	47.50	+2.4	+1.6	+26.1	+76.3
Ariz.....	10,400	43,900	33,500	1,239,000	119.15	28.20	+.9	+1.1	+.8	-.2
Ark.....	10,000	40,300	30,500	776,000	77.90	19.25	+1.5	+1.5	+2.7	+1.1
Calif. 3/...	252,000	966,000	694,000	46,572,000	185.15	48.20	+3.9	+3.7	+19.3	+28.5
Colo. 3/....	15,200	56,800	43,200	2,258,000	148.55	39.75	+1.4	+1.1	+.5	+5.7
Conn. 3/....	19,500	75,100	55,900	4,697,000	240.55	62.55	+1.2	-1.9	+15.6	+28.6
Del. 3/.....	4,600	18,200	13,700	595,000	129.15	32.80	+.8	+1.4	+.2	+2.4
D. C.....	7,000	31,000	24,600	1,276,000	181.80	41.10	+3.1	+3.0	+20.3	+28.4
Fla.....	44,500	174,000	138,000	3,566,000	80.15	20.45	+.6	+5.7	+17.6	+57.8
Ga.....	38,100	149,000	114,000	3,644,000	95.65	24.50	+2.9	+3.1	+38.5	+34.4
Guam.....	280	1,400	1,100	48,000	173.95	35.35	-.4	+.3	+46.4	+40.6
Hawaii 3/...	5,200	21,500	15,700	1,008,000	192.10	46.85	-.1	+.1	+6.4	+13.8
Idaho.....	3,400	12,500	9,000	595,000	176.85	47.50	+2.8	+3.1	+2.8	+3.8
Ill. 3/.....	73,800	327,000	254,000	15,609,000	211.65	47.70	+2.3	+1.7	+14.8	+22.6
Ind.....	13,800	57,000	42,900	1,836,000	133.30	32.20	+2.3	+1.2	+9.0	+7.7
Iowa.....	14,700	56,700	41,200	2,844,000	193.30	50.15	+1.8	+2.6	+14.8	+16.2
Kans. 3/....	11,200	45,400	35,100	2,114,000	188.30	46.55	+1.9	+2.3	+8.8	+17.1
Ky.....	30,400	118,000	85,200	3,423,000	112.45	29.05	+1.5	+1.8	+11.0	+13.8
La.....	38,900	169,000	131,000	4,012,000	103.10	23.70	+.1	(4/)	+33.5	+31.9
Maine 3/....	7,300	26,600	19,600	796,000	109.60	29.95	+1.8	+1.3	+19.6	+20.2
Md. 3/.....	29,800	117,000	89,900	4,624,000	155.35	39.60	+.5	+1.1	+5.1	+8.3
Mass. 3/....	48,000	176,000	130,000	12,030,000	250.75	68.25	+1.7	+.3	+22.8	+50.0
Mich. 3/....	50,600	205,000	154,000	9,884,000	195.15	48.15	+1.5	+3.2	+8.2	+16.7
Minn.....	17,900	64,200	49,400	3,535,000	197.55	55.05	+1.0	+.9	+5.2	+8.1
Miss.....	25,800	103,000	85,200	983,000	38.15	9.50	+.7	+.8	+2.6	+15.4
Mo. 3/.....	29,900	122,000	93,700	3,263,000	109.15	26.70	+1.2	+1.2	+7.6	+15.7
Mont.....	2,900	10,900	8,300	410,000	139.70	37.75	+3.8	+4.0	+10.3	+13.0
Nebr. 3/....	6,700	26,200	20,100	977,000	145.40	37.30	+1.5	+2.0	+8.7	+10.9
Nev.....	2,400	9,100	7,000	283,000	116.80	31.15	+3.8	+4.2	+13.0	+14.0
N. H.....	1,700	7,100	5,300	317,000	181.20	44.85	+2.7	+2.8	+16.7	+22.6
N. J. 3/....	50,200	203,000	151,000	12,381,000	246.70	61.05	+12.1	+13.9	+35.9	+44.9
N. Mex.....	11,300	44,800	34,000	1,375,000	121.70	30.70	+.9	+.9	+11.9	+12.0
N. Y. 3/....	256,000	998,000	717,000	62,521,000	244.25	62.60	+2.4	-1.5	+21.1	+25.1
N. C.....	27,500	111,000	83,700	3,104,000	112.70	28.05	+1.6	+2.1	+2.0	+11.8
N. Dak.....	2,600	10,200	7,800	496,000	191.30	48.75	+1.0	+2.8	+5.8	+8.9
Ohio 3/.....	60,700	246,000	183,000	9,719,000	160.05	39.55	+1.2	+1.3	+6.7	+14.0
Okla. 3/....	23,200	88,400	66,300	3,001,000	129.25	33.95	+.1	(5/)	-3.5	-4.6
Oreg. 3/....	13,400	51,400	36,100	2,102,000	156.95	40.90	+5.9	+8.2	+13.2	+17.2
Pa. 3/.....	85,900	361,000	262,000	17,478,000	203.40	48.45	+4.0	+2.5	+16.0	+47.0
P. R.....	38,200	190,000	143,000	1,615,000	42.30	8.50	+.4	+20.8	+8.5	+72.4
R. I. 3/....	9,000	34,600	25,200	1,733,000	193.05	50.05	+3.0	+1.8	+13.9	+29.2
S. C.....	9,800	38,000	30,400	699,000	71.70	18.40	+2.4	+2.5	+30.9	+29.0
S. Dak.....	3,900	14,300	10,800	656,000	169.00	45.75	+1.7	+2.6	+4.5	+15.3
Tenn.....	28,200	110,000	85,000	2,884,000	102.25	26.15	+1.3	+1.4	+12.4	+11.4
Tex.....	36,800	168,000	129,000	3,166,000	85.95	18.85	+2.0	+2.1	+27.6	+16.1
Utah 3/.....	7,700	30,700	21,800	1,182,000	154.35	38.50	+2.9	+1.5	+2.2	+14.3
Vt. 3/.....	3,100	11,700	8,300	570,000	184.60	48.95	+3.5	+4.2	+35.3	+46.4
V. I.....	400	1,600	1,400	46,200	115.85	28.75	-1.9	-1.9	+3.3	+4.2
Va.....	16,100	65,400	50,400	2,124,000	131.90	32.50	+.9	+2.3	+10.2	+19.0
Wash. 3/....	22,400	83,400	59,000	4,068,000	181.90	48.75	+6.0	+8.5	+9.7	+17.6
W. Va. 3/...	20,300	90,000	62,800	2,322,000	114.65	25.80	+2.0	+1.8	-6.7	-6.1
Wis. 3/.....	20,600	79,400	59,700	4,389,000	212.70	55.30	+2.9	+4.0	+22.0	+37.5
Wyo.....	1,300	4,600	3,500	180,000	141.55	39.00	+1.6	+1.4	-.8	+1.7

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8.
4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, February 1969[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		January 1969 in--		February 1968 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	79,000	436,000	284,000	$18,667,000	$236.25	$42.75	+15.4	+11.3	-1.0	+9.4
Calif.....	29,400	160,000	104,000	6,703,000	227.95	42.00	+16.2	+15.6	+9.0	+20.6
Colo.....	1,100	5,600	3,800	229,000	215.95	40.95	+10.7	+11.6	-19.9	-16.5
Conn.....	230	1,300	850	75,300	331.90	59.65	+4.2	-2.2	-70.3	-61.1
Del.....	66	440	320	13,200	200.65	29.95	+4.0	+5.9	-79.1	-79.1
Hawaii.....	260	1,500	1,000	68,400	260.05	44.60	-6.2	-4.3	-42.0	-34.0
Ill.....	3,800	22,700	15,300	1,066,000	283.15	47.00	+10.9	+10.5	-4.2	+4.2
Kans.....	260	1,600	1,100	70,000	265.15	44.00	+3.4	+8.3	-31.6	-18.7
Maine.....	25	150	100	5,500	(3/)	36.60	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Md.....	210	1,100	720	39,000	182.40	34.50	+9.2	+11.4	-68.6	-67.4
Mass.....	860	4,900	3,300	260,000	302.60	52.55	+7.4	+2.0	+15.7	+24.7
Mich.....	1,300	8,100	5,500	343,000	256.45	42.20	+8.9	+8.4	-43.8	-37.3
Mo.....	100	660	450	19,100	185.25	28.95	+30.2	+34.2	(4/)	(4/)
Nebr.....	66	410	280	13,200	200.65	32.45	-10.5	-18.8	-22.9	-22.8
N. J.....	3,000	17,500	11,600	837,000	281.90	47.80	+272.5	+242.2	(4/)	(4/)
N. Y.....	18,300	99,200	63,400	4,954,000	270.20	49.95	+12.4	-2.0	+5.8	+6.3
Ohio.....	2,700	15,500	10,200	593,000	222.25	38.30	+5.6	+6.1	-34.8	-27.4
Okla.....	440	2,600	1,800	85,400	195.85	32.40	-.4	-.1	-43.0	-43.3
Oreg.....	2,400	12,800	8,100	470,000	198.95	36.80	+12.2	+17.2	+13.1	+12.9
Pa.....	4,600	25,500	16,400	961,000	206.85	37.70	+11.9	+7.7	-.4	+26.7
R. I.....	310	1,800	1,200	68,300	220.25	38.10	+14.8	+4.1	-27.6	-24.3
Utah.....	1,200	6,200	4,200	244,000	205.55	39.30	-4.7	+18.3	-33.0	+17.8
Vt.....	96	530	340	24,900	259.00	47.25	+22.9	+19.7	(4/)	(4/)
Wash.....	1,900	10,200	6,500	445,000	234.05	43.75	+23.2	+30.6	-20.8	-8.2
W. Va.....	5,400	30,700	20,200	776,000	143.70	25.30	+2.3	-1.3	-25.2	-27.4
Wis.....	1,100	5,900	3,900	305,000	287.70	51.75	+9.1	+9.5	+14.5	+37.6

1/ Data for this segment of the program shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families.
4/ First payments under this program made by Missouri in August 1968; by Vermont in July 1968; by New Jersey in January 1969.

Table 9. General assistance: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, February 1969[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		January 1969 in--		February 1968 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	402,000	829,000	$37,526,000	$93.30	$45.30	-3.0	-2.9	+3.8	+16.5
Ala.	96	96	1,300	13.60	13.60	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska	280	860	21,200	76.25	24.50	+22.3	+10.6	+10.9	+28.4
Ariz.	1,800	4,300	96,900	54.15	22.50	-19.7	-3.9	-26.9	+7.8
Ark.	240	780	3,300	13.80	4.25	-35.4	-26.2	-23.5	-4.0
Calif.	41,100	67,700	2,840,000	69.10	41.90	+9.9	+23.2	+39.7	+32.4
Colo.	1,000	3,100	47,800	47.80	15.25	-9.3	-1.0	-29.1	-9.4
Conn. 4/	7,200	20,600	693,000	96.65	33.60	-7.5	-4.6	+20.9	+37.7
Del.	2,400	5,500	147,000	61.85	26.70	-.9	+3.8	+47.2	+33.3
D. C.	1,200	1,300	108,000	90.30	82.10	+1.8	+.6	+19.2	+22.1
Fla. 4/	8,000	20,700	246,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,700	5,800	77,100	28.45	13.25	+10.3	-8.2	+13.9	+7.6
Guam	64	87	3,700	57.40	42.20	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Hawaii	1,800	3,800	202,000	113.70	53.15	+.2	+.5	+48.1	+46.9
Ill.	29,000	63,500	2,798,000	96.35	44.05	-2.4	-3.3	+4.2	+18.3
Iowa 4/	3,200	8,300	151,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	3,300	7,100	295,000	90.20	41.75	+3.4	+3.0	+5.8	+16.3
La.	6,900	7,500	350,000	50.80	46.95	-2.0	-1.8	+6.6	+7.1
Maine	2,700	9,100	124,000	46.50	13.55	-6.0	-10.0	+.6	+5.8
Md.	6,000	7,400	525,000	87.00	70.95	-6.9	-4.6	-9.0	-9.3
Mass.	12,900	26,500	1,597,000	123.65	60.30	+8.1	+11.5	+21.0	+72.6
Mich.	24,400	71,800	2,649,000	108.70	36.90	-5.2	-13.4	+1.7	+5.0
Minn.	7,300	21,900	759,000	104.05	34.70	+.2	-2.1	+5.5	+19.0
Miss.	1,300	1,600	22,500	17.60	14.20	-4.3	-7.4	+1.7	-6.8
Mo.	10,500	13,100	678,000	64.70	51.60	+2.0	+1.3	-.6	+1.4
Mont.	1,300	4,000	78,000	60.80	19.55	+12.8	+9.6	-58.5	-57.8
N. H.	820	2,700	58,800	71.25	22.15	-9.1	-11.6	-8.0	-5.1
N. J. 5/	7,900	10,900	896,000	113.30	81.95	-34.8	-7.7	-75.0	-50.4
N. Mex.	120	190	5,500	47.30	29.60	-21.8	-24.9	-65.6	-37.5
N. Y.	107,000	216,000	13,320,000	124.70	61.70	-3.2	-5.5	+16.0	+21.5
N. C.	1,900	5,000	56,100	29.70	11.30	-9.3	-1.8	-3.8	+15.8
N. Dak.	310	1,300	19,400	62.70	15.00	+44.5	+41.3	-9.8	-11.7
Ohio	25,400	66,100	2,148,000	84.45	32.50	-7.4	-14.3	-9.5	-9.2
Okla.	750	1,700	13,000	17.30	7.75	-44.7	-40.4	---	-40.7
Oreg.	2,600	6,200	154,000	58.30	24.55	-2.1	-7.4	---	+15.1
Pa.	40,100	53,600	3,946,000	98.40	73.65	+6.6	+5.2	+25.0	+57.0
R. I.	3,400	10,000	259,000	76.20	25.95	-27.9	-20.2	-7.2	-27.3
S. C.	1,000	1,200	39,100	38.75	33.40	+4.7	+4.7	+26.7	+32.4
S. Dak.	400	1,400	16,000	40.00	11.50	+32.4	+27.3	-6.9	-8.3
Tenn.	1,500	4,300	46,900	30.95	10.90	-14.7	-4.3	-31.4	-29.6
Tex. 4/	7,700	(6/)	276,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,400	1,600	127,000	91.50	80.35	-12.3	-.1	-9.1	+5.9
Vt. 4/	400	(6/)	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	150	160	6,500	43.55	39.35	+.6	+.2	-5.2	-1.0
Va.	4,700	10,200	273,000	57.80	26.70	+22.8	+2.5	+.5	+19.2
Wash.	10,700	23,200	981,000	91.65	42.35	-15.3	-13.6	+54.0	+34.2
W. Va.	2,400	4,000	114,000	47.45	28.80	-9.0	+4.0	+43.9	+47.9
Wis. 7/	5,800	16,100	500,000	85.80	31.00	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	280	850	20,100	72.15	23.55	-8.9	-.6	-41.6	-36.6

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.

2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, and Puerto Rico; data not available.

3/ Percentage change not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients.

4/ Estimated.

5/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services.

6/ Data not available.

7/ Data for January; February data not reported.

3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families.
4/ First payments under this program made by Missouri in August 1968; by Vermont in July 1968; by New Jersey in January 1969.

Table 10. Institutional services in intermediate care facilities under old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients of such services and amount of payments, by State, February 1969[1]

State	Total, all programs 2/			Old-age assistance		
	Number of recipients	Payments for recipients		Number of recipients	Payments for recipients	
		Total amount	Average		Total amount	Average
Total.....	51,300	$11,252,000	$219.25	42,800	$9,478,000	$221.60
Colorado.....	4,000	816,000	204.65	3,000	621,000	208.10
Illinois.....	16,000	3,324,000	208.40	12,900	2,604,000	201.90
Kansas.....	2,300	515,000	222.15	1,800	366,000	203.00
Louisiana.....	260	32,200	126.10	210	26,300	124.55
Maine.....	2,300	554,000	236.40	2,100	502,000	238.80
Oregon.....	4,100	593,000	145.45	3,300	477,000	145.00
Rhode Island.....	1,600	226,000	145.30	1,100	160,000	142.10
Texas.....	16,300	4,515,000	277.60	15,400	4,281,000	277.70
Utah.....	1,700	252,000	152.30	890	131,000	146.30
Vermont.....	810	196,000	243.15	720	176,000	244.15
Washington.....	2,100	229,000	108.55	1,300	133,000	100.65

1/ All data subject to revision. Data represent payments to vendors of institutional services in intermediate care facilities. Federal financial participation in such payments is limited to those in behalf of individuals who qualify for OAA, AB, or APTD under programs operated under State plans approved under titles I, X, XIV, or XVI.

2/ Includes a few payments of this type made without Federal participation for recipients of AFDC or GA.

Table 11. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance

titles I, X, XIV, or XVI.

2/ Includes a few payments of this type made without Federal participation for recipients of AFDC or GA.

Table 11. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, February 1969[1]

State	Total	Percentage change from--		Medical assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 2/
		January 1969	February 1968							
Total	$383,559,000	+0.9	+33.4	$359,621,000	$4,315,000	$8,478,000	$200,000	$3,037,000	$2,205,000	$5,704,000
Ala.	1,646,000	+.8	+9.2	---	400	1,494,000	6,900	145,000	---	---
Alaska 3/	244,000	+1.7	+22.6	---	---	55,800	1,400	30,300	---	157,000
Ariz.	190,000	-7.3	+36.7	---	1,100	189,000	---	---	---	---
Ark. 3/	1,841,000	+2.4	+6.8	---	399,000	942,000	27,900	381,000	91,000	---
Calif.	65,813,000	-2.2	+62.9	65,813,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	2,460,000	-1.2	+17.1	2,415,000	---	---	---	---	---	45,400
Conn.	6,187,000	+15.5	+50.5	6,080,000	---	---	---	---	---	107,000
Del.	293,000	-16.5	-.7	293,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
D. C.	795,000	+416.2	+214.2	795,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fla. 3/	2,294,000	+1.8	+12.4	---	---	1,771,000	19,900	301,000	202,000	---
Ga.	4,795,000	-20.7	+77.9	4,795,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guam	16,800	-33.3	+300.0	16,700	---	---	---	---	---	97
Hawaii	1,179,000	+8.4	+46.5	1,015,000	---	---	---	---	---	164,000
Idaho	634,000	+12.6	+1.1	634,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	14,094,000	+11.5	-13.4	12,424,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,670,000
Ind.	3,117,000	-5.1	+23.2	---	518,000	1,400,000	81,600	582,000	535,000	---
Iowa	1,229,000	-62.0	-35.5	1,229,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	3,149,000	-11.2	-12.9	3,149,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	3,130,000	-46.8	+5.0	3,130,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	4,147,000	-5.9	+20.8	4,053,000	---	---	---	---	---	93,800
Maine	618,000	-23.2	-32.5	530,000	---	---	---	---	---	88,500
Md.	5,777,000	-14.5	+18.7	5,777,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	19,236,000	+.7	+12.4	18,755,000	---	---	---	---	---	481,000
Mich.	16,474,000	-1.9	+9.5	16,284,000	---	---	---	---	---	190,000
Minn.	8,565,000	+4.2	+18.4	8,261,000	---	---	---	---	---	304,000
Miss.	349,000	-20.9	+4.5	---	---	322,000	1,600	25,300	---	---
Mo.	3,972,000	-6.1	+93.4	3,972,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mont.	1,026,000	+15.5	+27.3	766,000	---	---	---	---	---	260,000
Nebr.	1,689,000	-24.1	+44.4	1,689,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	571,000	+14.9	+10.0	571,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. H.	444,000	+13.8	+61.5	444,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. J.	4,569,000	-4.3	+2.7	---	4/ 3,039,000	189,000	18,700	425,000	624,000	273,000
N. Mex.	1,056,000	-46.9	-14.9	1,039,000	---	---	---	---	---	17,300
N. Y.	119,117,000	+7.5	+54.1	119,117,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C. 3/	2,008,000	+12.9	+20.7	---	164,000	301,000	19,100	867,000	557,000	100,000
N. Dak.	834,000	+9.2	-10.5	829,000	---	---	---	---	---	5,200
Ohio	9,744,000	-9.1	+53.4	8,480,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,264,000
Okla.	7,349,000	+.9	+31.3	7,349,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,378,000	-13.0	-11.2	1,309,000	---	---	---	---	---	69,200
Pa.	16,880,000	+8.8	+21.2	16,880,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
P. R.	3,867,000	+4.1	+16.0	3,867,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
R. I.	2,073,000	-2.0	+1.4	1,923,000	---	---	---	---	---	150,000
S. C.	1,857,000	+42.1	+141.8	1,857,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
S. Dak.	880,000	-4.7	+34.8	797,000	---	---	---	---	---	83,000
Tenn.	1,304,000	+8.1	+11.2	---	111,000	1,238,000	4,800	72,600	78,000	---
Tex.	13,838,000	+6.7	+21.8	13,838,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,258,000	+50.8	+104.6	1,257,000	---	---	---	---	---	560
Vt.	727,000	-17.9	+49.3	727,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I. 5/	71,900	---	---	71,900	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	1,058,000	+2.4	+20.1	---	82,900	576,000	18,100	208,000	118,000	54,500
Wash.	4,007,000	-.7	-3.3	4,007,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
W. Va.	1,188,000	-14.2	+2.4	1,113,000	---	---	---	---	---	75,500
Wis.	12,201,000	+7.6	+27.1	12,201,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	118,000	-38.9	-3.3	67,100	---	---	---	---	---	51,300

1/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provisions of medical services. All data subject to revision.
2/ Data incomplete for general assistance. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting.
3/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified types of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation.
5/ Data for February not reported; data represent amount reported for a previous month.

Table 12. Amount of medical vendor payments for public assistance programs under the Social Security Act, by form of payment and State, February 1969[1]

State	Total	Form of medical vendor payments	
		Payments to vendors directly or through fiscal agent	Premium or per capita payments 2/
Total	$377,856,000	$359,151,000	$18,705,000
Title XIX States	359,621,000	344,417,000	15,204,000
Other States	18,235,000	14,734,000	3,501,000
	Title XIX States		
Calif	65,813,000	64,682,000	1,131,000
Colo	2,415,000	1,976,000	2/ 439,000
Conn	6,080,000	6,044,000	36,400
Del	293,000	285,000	8,100
D. C	795,000	795,000	---
Ga	4,795,000	4,391,000	404,000
Guam	16,700	14,700	1,900
Hawaii	1,015,000	1,015,000	---
Idaho	634,000	612,000	22,400
Ill	12,424,000	12,261,000	163,000
Iowa	1,229,000	1,136,000	92,700
Kans	3,149,000	3,045,000	104,000
Ky	3,130,000	2,874,000	256,000
La	4,053,000	4,053,000	---
Maine	530,000	490,000	40,100
Md	5,777,000	5,777,000	---
Mass	18,755,000	18,754,000	1,600
Mich	16,284,000	16,127,000	156,000
Minn	8,261,000	8,165,000	96,400
Mo	3,972,000	3,592,000	380,000
Mont	766,000	751,000	15,000
Nebr	1,689,000	1,634,000	55,200
Nev	571,000	571,000	---
N. H	444,000	427,000	2/ 16,900
N. Mex	1,039,000	1,039,000	---
N. Y	119,117,000	118,894,000	223,000
N. Dak	829,000	778,000	2/ 51,600
Ohio	8,480,000	8,213,000	267,000
Okla	7,349,000	1,511,000	2/ 5,838,000
Oreg	1,309,000	1,275,000	2/ 33,900
Pa	16,880,000	16,695,000	185,000
P. R	3,867,000	3,867,000	---
R. I	1,923,000	1,904,000	19,000
S. C	1,857,000	1,762,000	94,900
S. Dak	797,000	778,000	19,300
Tex	13,838,000	8,969,000	2/ 4,869,000
Utah	1,257,000	1,239,000	17,700
Vt	727,000	711,000	16,000
V. I. 3/	71,900	71,900	---
Wash	4,007,000	3,857,000	2/ 150,000
W. Va	1,113,000	1,113,000	---
Wis	12,201,000	12,201,000	---
Wyo	67,100	67,100	---
	Other States		
Ala	1,646,000	1,646,000	---
Alaska	87,600	87,600	---
Ariz	190,000	148,000	42,900
Ark	1,841,000	1,594,000	247,000
Fla	2,293,000	2,010,000	283,000
Ind	3,116,000	2,884,000	2/ 232,000
Miss	349,000	349,000	---
N. J	4,296,000	4,235,000	61,000
N. C	1,908,000	765,000	2/ 1,143,000
Tenn	1,504,000	113,000	2/ 1,391,000
Va	1,004,000	903,000	2/ 101,000

1/ All data subject to revision.

2/ Entries represent premium payments into the Social Security Administration system for Supplementary Medical Insurance except for premium payments into an agency pooled fund by New Hampshire-$16,900; North Carolina-$1,143,000; Oklahoma-$5,531,000; Tennessee-$190,000; and premium payments to health-insuring agencies by Colorado-$253,000; Indiana-$157,000; North Dakota-$33,200; Oregon-$33,900; Texas-$3,949,000; Virginia-$57,700; and Washington-$2,200.

3/ Data for February not reported; data represent amount reported for a previous month.

Table 13. General assistance: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments for selected cities, February 1969

[Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

City	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		January 1969 in--		February 1968 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total, 17 cities 1/...	199,000	372,000	$21,373,000	$107.45	$57.40	(2/)	-4.1	+20.6	+25.5
Baltimore	5,000	6,100	439,000	87.85	72.05	-8.3	-5.0	-10.1	-10.7
Boston 3/	5,200	7,200	616,000	118.55	85.30	+2.2	-4.6	+17.1	+46.3
Buffalo	4,400	6,200	495,000	113.80	80.10	-.8	-3.2	+.4	+9.5
Chicago	19,900	40,300	2,251,000	112.90	55.90	(2/)	(2/)	+20.6	+29.4
Cincinnati 3/ 4/	4,800	15,500	364,000	75.60	23.45	-8.4	-9.6	-12.1	-12.0
Cleveland 3/ 4/	7,900	20,400	740,000	93.95	36.20	-2.6	-2.1	+26.2	+26.3
Detroit	10,700	27,400	1,444,000	135.20	52.65	(5/)	(5/)	(6/)	(6/)
District of Columbia	1,200	1,300	108,000	90.30	82.10	+1.8	+.6	+19.2	+22.1
Los Angeles 3/	21,000	38,900	1,220,000	58.10	31.35	+16.7	+7.8	+55.9	+80.3
Milwaukee	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minneapolis	1,700	3,800	162,000	93.05	42.50	+.7	-1.7	+8.7	+8.5
New Orleans	1,200	1,300	63,400	54.30	50.65	-4.2	-2.2	+17.8	+20.1
New York	82,700	160,000	10,301,000	124.55	64.45	-3.5	-7.6	+18.7	+21.9
Philadelphia	13,600	19,500	1,412,000	103.80	72.55	+7.5	+7.1	+35.4	+72.0
Pittsburgh	9,500	11,500	977,000	102.80	85.25	+4.1	+4.5	+19.1	+47.7
Rochester	1,100	2,800	126,000	113.80	45.45	-5.6	-6.0	+15.8	+36.3
St. Louis	2,100	2,300	131,000	63.60	55.85	+1.6	+3.2	+4.4	+6.5
San Francisco	7,000	8,100	522,000	74.85	64.30	+12.6	+1.3	+40.2	+59.1

1/ Data not reported for Milwaukee. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
2/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
3/ Data for county in which city is located.
4/ Includes supplementation of categorical cases; not included in State data.
5/ Data not reported in January 1969.
6/ Data not reported in February 1968.

Table 14. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, February 1969[1]

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total	16,800	2/ 14,600	2/ 800	7,600	$1,596,000	$94.75	2/ $1,207,000	2/ $177,000
Ala.	12	12	0	3	410	(3/)	410	0
Alaska	280	280	0	130	4/ 33,900	123.45	560	0
Ariz.	72	72	0	32	4,900	68.30	4,900	0
Ark.	72	72	0	34	4,000	55.70	4,000	0
Calif.	3,900	3,600	310	2,000	494,000	126.15	386,000	108,000
Conn.	53	15	38	37	17,200	323.60	2,500	14,700
Idaho	210	200	9	64	14,900	69.85	13,600	1,400
Ill.	1,500	(2/)	(2/)	720	178,000	115.55	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.	160	160	0	48	6,600	42.60	6,600	0
Kans.	270	260	8	150	37,100	136.40	35,900	1,800
Ky.	380	380	0	160	33,100	87.40	33,100	0
La.	900	850	47	418	67,700	73.10	59,500	8,200
Md.	2,300	2,200	120	860	204,000	89.35	191,000	12,200
Mich.	150	120	29	55	15,200	104.15	9,300	5,900
Minn.	270	250	23	130	31,700	116.45	25,600	6,100
Mo.	160	160	0	84	8,900	55.20	8,900	0
Nebr.	140	100	38	99	10,300	74.10	7,400	2,900
Nev.	44	39	5	20	3,000	(3/)	2,600	380
N. Mex.	96	96	0	17	5,700	59.70	5,700	0
N. C.	71	71	0	31	4,800	68.50	4,800	0
N. Dak.	260	230	31	130	23,800	92.35	18,900	4,900
Ohio	660	620	43	270	39,000	59.05	36,400	2,600
Okla.	870	870	0	390	48,400	55.80	48,400	0
Oreg.	440	440	0	200	28,600	65.20	28,600	0
Tenn.	800	740	58	330	55,600	69.30	51,300	4,300
Utah	270	270	0	150	12,000	44.95	12,000	0
Va.	810	810	0	290	62,500	77.55	62,500	0
Wash.	1,100	1,100	0	560	98,800	90.40	98,800	0
W. Va.	270	240	37	93	28,100	103.30	23,600	4,500
Wis.	300	300	0	120	24,300	80.40	24,300	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision.
2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.
4/ Estimated.

Table 15. Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance, summary benefit data, February 1969[1]

CASH BENEFITS AWARDED AND IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS

Type of beneficiary	Benefit awards		Benefits in current-payment status			Amount of benefits paid 1/ (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Average amount	Monthly rate (in thousands)	
Total monthly beneficiaries	314,464	---	24,710,828	---	$2,082,115	$2,184,616
Retired workers and dependents	162,119	---	15,657,540	---	1,396,021	1,436,969
Retired workers	118,274	$108.61	12,490,995	$99.28	1,240,146	1,268,584
Wives and husbands	28,729	51.79	2,640,072	51.37	135,608	146,073
Children 2/	15,116	42.52	526,473	38.50	20,267	22,312
Disabled workers and dependents	57,050	---	2,359,848	---	183,702	201,803
Disabled workers	26,043	116.77	1,306,486	111.93	146,235	159,377
Wives and husbands	7,108	39.20	255,329	38.15	9,740	11,115
Children 2/	23,899	35.11	798,033	34.74	27,727	31,311
Survivors of deceased workers	91,867	---	6,031,559	---	476,450	519,424
Widowed mothers	9,466	75.81	506,472	74.81	37,891	41,354
Children 2/	50,250	68.95	2,527,642	70.83	179,028	196,647
Widows and widowers 3/	32,003	89.85	2,966,130	86.57	256,766	278,339
Parents	148	98.79	31,315	88.30	2,765	3,084
Special age-72 beneficiaries 4/	3,428	---	661,881	---	25,942	26,420
Primary	3,315	---	642,908	39.76	25,563	26,033
Wives	113	---	18,973	19.96	379	387
Lump-sum death payments 5/	112,053	231.65	---	---	---	25,144

1/ Exceeds monthly rate of benefits in current-payment status because of the inclusion in initial payments of amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.

2/ Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 18.

3/ Includes actuarially reduced benefits for widows and divorced wives aged 60-61; a total of 129,712 such beneficiaries were in current-payment status. Also includes disabled widows and widowers aged 50-61; a total of 23,543 such persons were in current payment status.

4/ Represents benefits authorized by Public Law 89-368(1966) for certain persons aged 72 and over who are not insured under the regular or transitional insured-status provisions of the Social Security Act.

5/ Number of lump-sum payments shown were paid on the accounts of 108,542 deceased workers; the average amount represents average per deceased worker.

Table 1. Recent changes in public assistance: Recipients, payments, and money payments per recipient, March 1969 compared with selected earlier months

Program	Two years ago Mar. 1967	One year ago Mar. 1968	Last month Feb. 1969	This month Mar. 1969 1/
RECIPIENTS:				
Old-Age Assistance	2,066,000	2,044,000	2,025,000	2,030,000
Aid to the Blind	83,300	81,700	80,300	80,400
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled	597,000	656,000	718,000	728,000
Aid to Families with Dependent Children: Families	1,180,000	1,365,000	1,591,000	1,621,000
Persons	4,906,000	5,587,000	6,376,000	6,478,000
Children	3,692,000	4,180,000	4,743,000	4,815,000
General Assistance:				
Cases	324,000	365,000	402,000	404,000
Persons	720,000	792,000	828,000	827,000
ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS (In 000's):				
Total	$620,274	$774,529	$915,892	$938,609
Money Payments:				
Total	400,931	455,621	519,552	551,299
Old-Age Assistance	140,758	140,385	141,990	144,628
Aid to the Blind	7,242	7,374	7,478	7,625
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled	45,433	52,696	60,533	62,339
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	180,575	222,402	272,214	295,066
General Assistance	26,923	32,764	37,337	41,641
Payments to intermediate care facilities	---	---	12,478	13,283
Medical Assistance:				
Total	219,343	318,908	383,862	374,027
Medical Assistance	186,450	295,218	359,860	349,087
Medical Assistance for Aged	5,027	5,388	4,315	4,525
Other Federally-Aided	22,414	14,163	13,920	14,800
General Assistance	5,452	4,139	5,767	5,615
MONEY PAYMENTS PER RECIPIENT:				
Old-Age Assistance	$68.15	$68.65	$70.10	$70.65
Aid to the Blind	86.95	90.25	93.15	94.25
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled	76.05	80.25	84.30	84.60
Aid to Families with Dependent Children:				
Average per family	153.05	163.00	171.15	171.35
Average per person	36.80	39.80	42.70	42.90
General Assistance:				
Average per case	83.20	89.75	92.85	94.45
Average per person	37.40	41.35	45.05	46.10

1/ Aggregate amounts for money payments include special grants of $25.00 per person issued quarterly in New York City as follows: Total, $22,807,000; OAA, $1,193,000; AB, $49,400; APTD, $780,000; AFDC, $17,258,000; and GA, $3,528,000. Payments per recipient exclude the special grants.

Table 2. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, March 1968-March 1969[1]

Year and month	Total	Money payments to recipients 3/							Payments to intermediate care facilities 5/	Medical assistance 2/					
		Total	Federally aided programs					General assistance 4/		Total	Federally aided programs				General assistance 4/
			Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children				Total	Medical assistance (Title XIX)	Medical assistance for the aged (Title I and XVI)	Other 6/	
	Amount of assistance (In thousands)														
1968															
March	$774,529	$455,621	$422,857	$140,385	$7,374	$52,696	$222,402	$32,764	---	$318,908	$314,769	$295,218	$5,388	$14,163	$4,139
April	844,178	457,290	424,484	136,733	7,345	53,313	227,093	32,806	---	386,888	381,757	362,115	5,332	14,310	5,131
May	797,734	461,177	427,896	136,661	7,375	53,802	230,058	33,281	---	336,557	331,506	311,237	5,675	14,594	5,051
June	815,718	466,061	433,121	136,756	7,388	54,301	234,676	32,940	---	349,657	344,890	324,609	5,480	14,801	4,767
July	802,207	473,443	438,206	138,160	7,411	55,125	237,510	35,237	$319	328,445	323,624	303,900	5,961	13,763	4,821
August 7/	841,629	499,573	459,891	139,306	7,437	56,146	257,002	39,682	1,236	340,820	335,782	315,866	5,381	14,535	5,038
September	821,803	478,335	440,993	138,091	7,364	55,592	239,946	37,342	1,821	341,647	336,215	316,508	5,525	14,182	5,432
October	859,085	486,917	450,667	139,332	7,396	56,699	247,240	36,250	1,985	370,183	365,226	345,064	5,678	14,484	4,957
November	862,545	484,946	449,388	138,683	7,369	56,732	246,604	35,558	2,033	375,566	370,196	349,902	5,722	14,572	5,370
December 7/	880,005	521,453	480,818	142,193	7,485	58,680	272,460	40,635	2,083	356,469	351,377	330,893	5,753	14,731	5,092
1969															
January	900,870	513,862	475,223	141,287	7,487	59,322	267,127	38,639	6,807	380,201	373,974	355,811	4,315	13,848	6,227
February	915,892	519,552	482,215	141,990	7,478	60,533	272,214	37,337	12,478	383,862	378,095	359,860	4,315	13,920	5,767
March 7/	938,609	551,299	509,658	144,628	7,625	62,339	295,066	41,641	13,283	374,027	368,412	349,087	4,525	14,800	5,615
	Percentage change from preceding month														
1968															
March	+4.3	+0.1	(8/)	-3.0	-0.8	-0.3	+2.0	+1.7	---	+10.9	+11.4	+12.1	-1.3	+2.3	-17.2
April	+9.0	+.4	+.4	-2.6	-.4	+1.2	+2.1	+.1	---	+21.3	+21.3	+22.7	+1.0	+1.0	+24.0
May	-5.5	+.8	+.8	-.1	+.4	+.9	+1.3	+1.4	---	-13.0	-13.2	-14.1	+6.4	+2.0	-1.6
June	+2.3	+1.1	+1.2	+.1	+.2	+.9	+2.0	-1.1	---	+3.9	+4.0	+4.3	-3.4	+1.4	-5.6
July	-1.7	+1.6	+1.1	+.8	+.3	+1.5	+1.2	+6.9	---	-6.1	-6.2	-6.4	+8.8	-7.0	+1.1
August 7/	+2.5	+1.4	+1.0	(9/)	-.3	+.7	+1.7	+3.1	+287.7	+3.8	+3.8	+3.9	-9.7	+5.6	+4.5
September	+.1	(8/)	-.4	-.1	-.3	+.1	-.7	+2.8	+47.3	+.2	+.1	+.2	+2.7	-2.4	+7.8
October	+4.5	+1.8	+2.2	+.9	+.4	+2.0	+3.0	-2.9	+9.0	+8.4	+8.6	+9.0	+2.8	+2.1	-8.7
November	+.4	-.4	-.3	-.2	-.4	+.1	-.3	-1.5	+2.4	+1.5	+1.4	+1.4	+.8	+.6	+6.2
December 7/	-.5	+3.0	+2.9	+1.6	+.9	+2.3	+3.5	+4.0	+2.5	-4.3	-4.3	-4.6	+.5	+1.1	-7.2
1969															
January	+2.4	+3.6	+2.8	+.1	+.7	+2.2	+4.2	+3.9	+226.8	+6.7	+6.4	+7.5	-25.0	-6.0	+22.2
February	+1.7	+1.1	+1.5	+.5	-.1	+2.0	+1.9	-3.4	+83.3	+1.0	+1.1	+1.1	0	+.5	-7.4
March 7/	(8/)	+1.7	+1.9	+1.0	+1.3	+1.7	+2.1	+2.1	+6.5	-2.6	-2.6	-3.0	+4.9	+6.3	-2.6
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year														
1969															
March 7/	+18.2	+16.0	+16.2	+2.2	+2.7	+16.8	+24.9	+16.3	---	+17.3	+17.0	+18.2	-16.0	+4.5	+35.7

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid to medical vendors during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services.
3/ Includes nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
4/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, and Puerto Rico; data not available.
5/ Data represent payments to vendors of institutional services in intermediate care facilities. Federal financial participation in such payments is limited to those in behalf of individuals who qualify for OAA, AB, or APTD under programs operated under State plans approved under titles I, X, XIV, or XVI.
6/ Data represent payments to medical vendors under maintenance assistance programs operated under State plans approved under titles I, IV, X, XIV, or XVI.
7/ Amounts for money payments include a special grant of $25.00 per person (aggregating $20,500,000 in August, $22,002,000 in December, and $22,807,000 in March) issued quarterly in New York City. Percentage changes based on data excluding these amounts.
8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
9/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Beginning with the March 1969 release, the total in column 2 is the sum of the money payment columns; previously it also included payments to intermediate care facilities.

Note: Beginning with the March 1969 release, the total in column 2 is the sum of the money payment columns; previously it also included payments to intermediate care facilities.

Table 3. Number of recipients of public assistance maintenance payments in the United States, by month, March 1968-March 1969[1]

Year and month	Recipients of money payments 2/										Recipients of institutional services in intermediate care facilities 3/
	Total	Federally aided programs							General assistance 4/		
		Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children			Cases	Recipients	
						Families	Total recipients 5/	Children			
	Number of recipients (In thousands)										
1968											
March	9,161	8,369	2,044	81.7	656	1,365	5,587	4,180	365	792	---
April	9,143	8,381	2,028	81.4	660	1,374	5,612	4,203	360	762	---
May	9,134	8,385	2,023	81.2	666	1,380	5,615	4,209	358	749	---
June	9,116	8,379	2,019	81.2	670	1,383	5,609	4,207	353	737	---
July	9,178	8,410	2,019	81.0	674	1,397	5,636	4,229	367	768	2.6
August	9,274	8,490	2,022	81.0	680	1,420	5,707	4,275	375	784	7.6
September	9,424	8,587	2,021	81.1	684	1,443	5,801	4,351	383	837	12.3
October	9,480	8,680	2,026	81.1	691	1,471	5,882	4,408	382	800	12.7
November	9,561	8,763	2,026	81.0	697	1,490	5,959	4,465	382	798	13.0
December	9,725	8,898	2,028	80.7	703	1,522	6,086	4,555	391	827	13.6
1969											
January	9,890	9,036	2,025	80.5	711	1,556	6,220	4,649	404	854	6/ 23.4
February	10,027	9,199	2,025	80.3	718	1,591	6,376	4,743	402	828	58.2
March	10,143	9,316	2,030	80.4	728	1,621	6,478	4,815	404	827	60.4
	Percentage change from preceding month										
1968											
March	+0.5	+0.6	-0.8	-0.8	+0.4	+1.4	+1.2	+1.2	+0.6	-0.7	---
April	-.2	+.1	-.8	-.4	+.5	+.7	+.4	+.5	-1.5	-3.8	---
May	-.1	(7/)	-.3	-.2	+.9	+.4	+.1	+.1	-.3	-1.7	---
June	-.2	-.1	-.2	0	+.6	+.2	-.1	(8/)	-.8	-1.6	---
July	+.7	+.4	0	-.2	+.6	+1.0	+.4	+.5	+3.8	+4.8	---
August	+1.0	+1.0	+.1	0	+.9	+1.6	+1.2	+1.1	+2.2	+2.1	+194.6
September	+1.6	+1.1	(8/)	(7/)	+.6	+1.7	+1.7	+1.8	+2.1	+6.8	+61.3
October	+.6	+1.1	+.2	0	+1.0	+1.9	+1.4	+1.3	-.3	-4.4	+3.4
November	+.9	+1.0	(8/)	(8/)	+.8	+1.3	+1.3	+1.3	0	-.2	+2.4
December	+1.7	+1.5	+.1	-.4	+.9	+2.0	+2.1	+2.0	+2.6	+3.6	+4.8
1969											
January	+1.7	+1.6	-.1	-.3	+1.1	+2.2	+2.2	+2.1	+2.7	+2.7	+71.8
February	+1.4	+1.8	0	-.3	+1.1	+2.3	+2.5	+2.0	-.4	-3.0	+149.0
March	+1.2	+1.3	+.2	+.1	+1.3	+1.9	+1.6	+1.5	+.3	-.2	+3.8
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year										
1969											
March	+10.7	+11.3	-.7	-1.6	+10.8	+18.8	+16.0	+15.2	+10.5	+4.4	---

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes recipients of nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
3/ Includes recipients of OAA, AB, or APTD for whom such payments are subject to Federal financial participation under approved State plans under titles I, X, XIV, or XVI and a few AFDC or GA recipients for whom such payments are made without Federal participation.
4/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, and Puerto Rico; data not available.
5/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
6/ Does not include Illinois; data not available.
7/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Beginning with the March 1969 release, the total in Column 1 includes all recipients of money payments; previously it did not include recipients of general assistance. Column 2 is the total for all Federally aided programs; previously it included only the adult programs.

Table 4. Old-age assistance: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, March 1969[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and recipients of only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	February 1969 in--		March 1968 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,030,000	3/$144,628,000	3/ $70.65	+0.2	3/ +1.0	-0.7	3/ +2.2
Ala.....	114,000	7,048,000	61.95	+.1	(4/)	-.4	-1.8
Alaska 5/.....	1,500	129,000	87.50	+1.6	+3.0	+2.8	+13.5
Ariz.....	11,800	656,000	55.65	-.2	-.4	-3.9	-.5
Ark. 5/.....	60,900	3,283,000	53.90	-.1	-.4	-2.7	-4.1
Calif.....	305,000	32,128,000	105.50	+.4	+.9	+4.8	+10.7
Colo. 2/.....	38,300	2,938,000	76.70	(6/)	-.4	-3.4	-5.1
Conn.....	7,600	694,000	91.05	+.4	+2.3	+3.4	+24.4
Del.....	1,800	107,000	58.30	+.6	-.4	+1.9	-7.3
D. C.....	2,400	182,000	75.25	-.1	+1.8	+8.8	+11.3
Fla. 5/.....	69,400	3,382,000	48.75	-.5	-.6	-3.5	+1.0
Ga. 5/.....	90,000	4,594,000	51.05	+.2	-.1	-.6	-3.3
Guam.....	270	14,100	51.55	+1.5	+1.7	+24.0	+21.8
Hawaii 5/.....	2,000	180,000	91.30	+.9	+2.1	+8.8	+24.5
Idaho.....	3,300	210,000	63.85	-.1	+.2	-8.5	-9.4
Ill. 5/.....	37,400	2,512,000	67.15	0	+1.5	-1.7	+5.8
Ind.....	17,000	797,000	46.95	-.4	-.5	-9.4	-5.5
Iowa.....	23,100	2,449,000	106.20	+1.7	+3.1	-3.5	-1.0
Kans. 5/.....	14,300	1,104,000	77.35	-1.2	-17.9	-13.6	-22.0
Ky. 5/.....	63,700	3,419,000	53.70	+.3	+.3	+4.6	-.2
La.....	120,000	8,339,000	69.25	-.8	-.8	-2.8	-8.2
Maine 5/.....	10,100	593,000	58.70	-.1	+.6	-1.1	+8.5
Md. 5/.....	8,500	619,000	72.65	+.8	+1.8	+9.5	+34.0
Mass.....	49,300	4,289,000	87.00	-.2	-2.0	+1.2	+8.3
Mich.....	37,400	2,642,000	70.70	-.1	(4/)	-4.9	-2.0
Minn.....	22,700	1,459,000	64.40	-.5	-.5	-8.0	-5.1
Miss.....	72,100	2,868,000	39.80	+2.8	+14.9	-4.0	+.1
Mo.....	90,400	6,514,000	72.00	-.2	-.3	-2.6	-1.8
Mont.....	3,600	231,000	63.40	-.1	-.5	-5.3	-6.5
Nebr. 5/.....	8,000	415,000	51.90	-.6	-10.0	-5.3	-12.9
Nev.....	2,700	198,000	74.00	+1.5	+.8	+4.9	+5.9
N. H.....	4,200	477,000	114.55	-.8	-1.0	-.2	+5.4
N. J.....	14,500	1,138,000	78.65	+.7	+5.9	+2.8	+12.3
N. Mex. 5/.....	9,600	514,000	53.45	-.2	-.6	+.7	-1.3
N. Y. 5/.....	84,000	3/ 9,075,000	3/ 93.85	+1.9	3/ -1.4	+12.1	3/ +11.7
N. C. 5/.....	37,700	2,641,000	70.15	+.1	+2.1	-3.2	+4.9
N. Dak. 5/.....	4,000	311,000	78.35	-.4	-11.7	-4.7	-1.6
Ohio.....	59,900	3,587,000	59.90	-.2	+.4	-5.6	-12.3
Okla. 5/.....	75,900	5,349,000	70.50	-.2	-.4	-2.5	-4.8
Oreg.....	7,200	399,000	55.65	+1.0	+1.6	-19.5	-22.4
Pa.....	44,100	3,627,000	82.25	+.6	+.4	+1.1	+14.6
P. R. 5/.....	21,300	266,000	12.50	-.4	-.5	-6.0	+26.4
R. I. 5/.....	4,300	187,000	44.00	+.9	+1.2	+.5	-24.4
S. C.....	19,100	858,000	44.85	-.5	-.7	-12.1	-10.1
S. Dak.....	4,600	283,000	61.20	-.2	-.5	-7.7	-7.8
Tenn.....	49,300	2,460,000	49.90	+.1	-.1	-.7	-.1
Tex.....	228,000	13,446,000	58.95	-.1	-.3	-1.1	-4.9
Utah.....	4,400	193,000	44.20	+.6	+1.1	+2.0	-19.5
Vt. 5/.....	4,200	296,000	70.25	-.6	-.3	-1.5	-4.7
V. I.....	370	14,400	38.75	-.3	+.5	-1.6	-.5
Va.....	10,900	666,000	61.35	+.4	+6.5	-2.5	+6.1
Wash.....	23,200	1,459,000	62.90	-.3	-.1	-7.4	-8.7
W. Va.....	11,200	736,000	65.95	(4/)	+.5	-6.1	-.6
Wis.....	17,900	2,491,000	139.00	+7.6	+91.6	+8.3	+130.1
Wyo.....	2,000	161,000	80.25	-.2	+.5	-4.1	+2.8

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Includes 3,600 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $322,000 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.
3/ Amount includes $1,193,000 representing a special grant of $25.00 per person issued quarterly in New York City. The average payment and percentage changes exclude this amount. Including this amount, the average payments would be: Total, $71.55 and New York, $108.05. Including one-third of this amount the average payments would be: Total, $71.20 and New York, $98.60.
4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
5/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5. Aid to the blind: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State March 1969[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and recipients of only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	February 1969 in--		March 1968 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/ 3/.....	80,400	4/ $7,625,000	4/ $94.25	+0.1	4/ +1.3	-1.6	4/ +2.7
Ala.....	1,900	136,000	70.40	+.3	+.3	+2.6	+2.0
Alaska 5/.....	97	11,700	120.60	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Ariz.....	580	42,400	72.40	-.2	-.4	-11.2	-7.8
Ark. 5/.....	1,800	122,000	67.75	-.6	-.6	-3.8	-5.9
Calif. 2/.....	12,800	1,850,000	144.65	+.8	+1.8	+2.4	+8.7
Colo.....	200	15,300	76.65	+1.0	+.3	-3.4	+11.4
Conn.....	240	23,400	96.35	+1.2	+5.8	-4.3	+15.1
Del.....	360	31,800	89.20	+4.4	+3.6	+6.6	+5.8
D. C.....	200	16,900	85.90	-1.5	-1.6	+3.1	+3.0
Fla. 5/.....	2,400	151,000	64.15	-1.1	-1.3	-4.0	-.9
Ga.....	3,200	198,000	62.15	+.2	(7/)	+.3	+.6
Guam.....	7	440	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Hawaii 5/.....	67	7,700	115.25	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Idaho.....	110	8,600	79.45	+.9	+4.9	+1.9	+3.6
Ill. 5/.....	1,700	153,000	88.65	-.3	+4.1	+5.2	+2.7
Ind.....	1,400	91,800	64.75	-.3	-.1	-5.3	-4.4
Iowa.....	1,000	115,000	111.40	+.2	+2.5	-1.5	+1.0
Kans. 5/.....	370	28,500	76.85	+.5	-6.2	-7.9	-20.1
Ky. 5/.....	2,200	153,000	70.30	-1.4	-1.6	-16.5	-16.9
La.....	2,400	182,000	75.55	-.7	-.8	-4.3	-6.4
Maine 5/.....	210	17,700	82.65	+.9	+.5	-1.4	+11.4
Md. 5/.....	340	30,100	87.40	-.6	+1.2	-2.6	+2.3
Mass.....	2,700	380,000	140.35	+.1	(7/)	+12.6	+25.6
Mich.....	1,400	130,000	92.65	-.4	+.3	-3.2	+2.7
Minn.....	800	63,400	79.25	+.1	+2.4	-2.3	-3.7
Miss.....	2,200	111,000	49.55	+.4	+11.5	-6.3	+2.3
Mo. 2/.....	3,800	333,000	86.65	-.3	-.8	-1.0	-1.0
Mont.....	170	13,800	81.85	+3.1	+2.1	-1.8	+1.5
Nebr. 5/.....	400	57,100	143.20	+15.3	+94.5	+12.1	+90.9
Nev.....	170	15,800	95.00	0	-2.8	+7.8	+11.7
N. H.....	230	26,500	116.85	0	+.3	-2.6	+4.0
N. J.....	890	87,000	97.35	-2.1	+3.4	+1.6	+12.2
N. Mex. 5/.....	370	27,100	73.05	-.5	-.4	+.2	-3.0
N. Y. 5/.....	3,400	4/ 442,000	4/ 115.80	+2.0	4/ +1.9	+5.0	4/ +5.5
N. C. 5/.....	4,600	382,000	82.75	(8/)	+1.8	-.9	+6.1
N. Dak. 5/.....	84	7,800	93.25	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Ohio.....	2,800	200,000	72.10	-.4	-.8	-3.5	-5.6
Okla. 5/.....	1,400	142,000	102.75	-.2	-.7	-7.2	-9.1
Oreg.....	470	43,100	91.15	-1.0	-1.1	-6.0	-2.8
Pa. 3/.....	9,100	988,000	108.95	-.2	+.2	-3.4	-2.1
P. R.....	760	9,600	12.50	+.1	(7/)	-8.7	+21.0
R. I. 5/.....	120	8,000	67.55	+1.7	+.2	-.8	-12.0
S. C.....	1,900	108,000	58.10	+.1	+.5	-3.1	-2.6
S. Dak.....	120	9,900	85.65	+1.8	+2.5	+7.4	+6.2
Tenn.....	1,800	118,000	66.25	-.3	-.5	-1.0	-2.4
Tex.....	4,100	295,000	71.75	-.5	-.5	-2.6	-5.4
Utah.....	140	8,000	55.35	+2.1	-3.8	+4.3	-9.2
Vt. 5/.....	110	9,600	89.25	0	(7/)	0	+1.7
V. I.....	7	280	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Va.....	1,100	82,100	77.75	-.3	+.5	-4.0	-.1
Wash.....	470	41,100	86.85	+.9	-1.2	-3.5	-.3
W. Va.....	580	33,900	58.60	-.3	-.5	-6.5	-4.5
Wis.....	630	63,000	100.60	+2.1	+20.1	+7.0	+31.3
Wyo.....	38	2,800	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $37,200 to 190 recipients and Missouri, $58,400 to 660 recipients.
3/ Does not include $585,000 to an estimated 7,800 recipients under State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State Law without Federal participation.
4/ Amount includes $49,400 representing a special grant of $25.00 per person issued quarterly in New York City. The average payment and percentage changes exclude this amount. Including this amount, the average payments would be: Total, $94.85 and New York, $130.35. Including one-third of this amount the average payments would be: Total, $94.45 and New York, $120.65.
5/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
7/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, March 1969[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and recipients of only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	February 1969 in--		March 1968 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	728,000	2/$62,339,000	2/$84.60	+1.3	2/ +1.7	+10.8	2/ +16.8
Ala.....	16,600	829,000	49.90	+.5	+.4	+5.6	+5.3
Alaska 3/....	580	65,500	112.95	+2.7	+1.9	+29.8	+50.2
Ariz.....	6,100	399,000	65.40	+.1	-.1	+1.4	+3.5
Ark. 3/.....	11,200	679,000	60.70	-.3	-.4	-1.8	-3.6
Calif.....	142,000	17,346,000	122.55	+1.9	+2.4	+17.4	+22.4
Colo.....	7,400	537,000	72.75	+1.6	+1.6	+4.6	+20.2
Conn.....	5,800	648,000	111.65	+1.7	+6.6	+15.7	+37.0
Del.....	1,200	117,000	96.30	+.4	+1.0	+17.6	+22.3
D. C.....	4,600	408,000	88.50	+1.3	+2.1	+10.1	+11.3
Fla. 3/.....	20,400	1,249,000	61.10	-.4	-.3	+.3	+3.6
Ga. 3/.....	30,300	1,845,000	60.80	+.7	+.6	+3.7	+4.1
Guam.....	47	2,600	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Hawaii 3/....	1,600	196,000	121.00	-.1	-.1	+4.7	+18.6
Idaho.....	2,800	211,000	75.40	+.7	+1.4	+5.9	+8.4
Ill. 3/.....	35,900	3,173,000	88.50	+.9	+1.8	+11.3	+18.1
Ind.....	3,900	199,000	51.10	+3.3	+3.8	+29.3	+38.9
Iowa.....	2,600	354,000	134.35	+3.1	+3.1	+17.9	+22.7
Kans. 3/.....	5,500	527,000	95.55	+.2	-18.3	-1.7	-17.9
Ky. 3/.....	14,500	1,017,000	70.20	+.6	+.6	-2.5	-3.2
La.....	22,100	1,177,000	53.30	-1.9	-1.9	-2.5	-2.4
Maine 3/.....	3,000	250,000	83.10	+2.8	+1.6	+16.8	+29.4
Md. 3/.....	14,500	1,189,000	82.00	+1.1	+1.6	+15.4	+22.1
Mass.....	15,400	1,597,000	103.75	+.4	(5/)	+5.5	+19.1
Mich.....	21,800	2,018,000	92.65	+1.6	+1.8	+15.4	+25.3
Minn.....	8,900	742,000	83.75	(5/)	-.7	+8.4	+15.3
Miss.....	21,600	1,062,000	49.20	+1.3	+12.8	-1.8	+6.5
Mo.....	17,800	1,316,000	73.85	+.9	+.7	+4.8	+3.4
Mont.....	1,800	141,000	77.70	+3.1	+2.9	+20.2	+21.1
Nebr.....	3,400	255,000	74.05	-.2	+8.3	+3.5	+9.5
N. H.....	740	77,300	104.85	+1.4	+1.2	+5.1	+12.1
N. J.....	10,900	1,102,000	100.95	-1.2	+3.3	+12.8	+28.0
N. Mex. 3/...	7,000	482,000	69.00	+1.0	+1.1	+25.3	+25.2
N. Y. 3/.....	55,300	2/ 6,228,000	2/ 98.45	+4.6	2/ +.8	+37.0	2/ +29.9
N. C. 3/.....	24,700	1,835,000	74.30	+1.0	+2.1	+5.2	+12.1
N. Dak. 3/...	2,000	172,000	88.25	+.6	-5.8	+7.4	+10.7
Ohio.....	27,500	1,985,000	72.10	+1.7	+1.7	+17.1	+16.2
Okla. 3/.....	19,300	1,812,000	93.70	-.3	-.3	-1.7	-3.0
Oreg.....	4,600	372,000	81.05	+.9	+2.1	-12.0	-8.9
Pa.....	26,700	2,297,000	86.05	+.1	-1.0	+2.4	+22.0
P. R. 3/.....	13,000	164,000	12.55	+.4	+.4	+4.8	+41.6
R. I. 3/.....	3,600	267,000	73.90	+.3	-.4	+6.9	-1.4
S. C.....	9,400	484,000	51.45	+.4	+.6	+1.9	+1.3
S. Dak.....	1,400	90,200	65.30	+.9	+.5	+5.3	+4.5
Tenn.....	20,400	1,330,000	65.25	+1.1	+.9	+13.9	+13.6
Tex.....	18,800	1,125,000	59.75	+2.8	+2.3	+29.6	+33.2
Utah.....	4,700	276,000	58.70	+8.7	+9.6	+23.2	+19.5
Vt. 3/.....	1,700	150,000	87.40	+2.0	+2.0	+20.3	+24.5
V. I.....	71	3,100	43.30	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Va.....	7,100	522,000	73.25	-.8	+4.5	-.5	+9.3
Wash.....	11,900	970,000	81.75	+3.1	+3.4	+18.4	+25.2
W. Va.....	6,500	363,000	56.15	+1.3	+1.3	+5.1	+7.9
Wis.....	6,400	619,000	97.25	+2.9	+34.4	+14.9	+82.3
Wyo.....	850	63,000	74.05	-.1	+1.0	-.9	+2.2

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.

2/ Amount includes $780,000 representing a special grant of $25.00 per person issued quarterly in New York City. The average payment and percentage changes exclude this amount. Including this amount, the average payments would be: Total, $85.85 and New York, $112.55. Including one-third of this amount the average payments would be: Total, $85.10 and New York, $103.15.

3/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.

4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, March 1969[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		February 1969 in--		March 1968 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/..	1,621,000	6,478,000	4,815,000	4/$295,066,000	4/ $171.35	4/ $42.90	+1.6	4/ +2.1	+16.0	4/ +24.9
Ala.....	25,100	104,000	82,700	1,605,000	64.05	15.45	+.8	+1.0	+18.6	+20.7
Alaska.....	1,900	6,700	5,200	319,000	167.65	47.20	+1.8	+1.2	+25.0	+68.6
Ariz.....	10,500	44,300	33,800	1,246,000	119.15	28.15	+.7	+.6	+1.7	+1.2
Ark.....	10,000	40,200	30,500	784,000	78.30	19.50	-.1	+1.1	+2.5	+2.1
Calif. 3/....	262,000	998,000	715,000	48,156,000	183.75	48.25	+3.3	+3.4	+21.1	+27.5
Colo. 3/.....	15,400	57,600	43,600	2,274,000	147.70	39.50	+1.3	+.7	+1.5	+5.8
Conn. 3/.....	19,800	76,000	56,500	4,749,000	239.60	62.50	+1.1	+1.1	+16.6	+33.3
Del. 3/.....	4,600	18,300	13,800	602,000	131.90	32.90	+.8	+1.2	+.1	+1.8
D. C.....	7,200	31,600	25,000	1,310,000	182.60	41.50	+1.7	+2.7	+21.8	+30.9
Fla.....	44,500	175,000	138,000	3,564,000	80.10	20.40	+.1	(5/)	+18.3	+59.3
Ga.....	39,200	152,000	117,000	3,732,000	95.30	24.50	+2.5	+2.4	+40.4	+36.2
Guam.....	290	1,400	1,200	50,000	171.30	34.70	+6.1	+4.2	+47.1	+38.5
Hawaii 3/....	5,200	21,400	15,700	1,018,000	194.30	47.60	-.4	+1.1	+3.7	+12.4
Idaho.....	3,400	12,800	9,200	607,000	176.80	47.35	+2.3	+2.0	+4.6	+6.0
Ill. 3/.....	75,200	332,000	257,000	16,025,000	213.10	48.25	+1.5	+2.7	+14.0	+21.5
Ind.....	13,900	57,200	43,100	1,856,000	134.00	32.45	+.5	+1.1	+9.5	+9.6
Iowa.....	14,900	57,500	41,800	2,881,000	193.15	50.10	+1.4	+1.3	+14.4	+16.1
Kans. 3/.....	11,400	46,000	35,500	2,150,000	188.35	46.75	+1.3	+1.7	+10.2	+18.7
Ky.....	31,000	120,000	86,500	3,483,000	112.40	29.10	+1.5	+1.8	+12.1	+14.9
La.....	38,600	168,000	130,000	3,981,000	103.10	23.70	-.9	-.8	+27.6	+26.7
Maine 3/.....	7,600	27,600	20,400	830,000	109.80	30.00	+3.9	+4.2	+23.0	+24.1
Md. 3/.....	30,100	118,000	90,700	4,703,000	156.40	39.95	+.8	+1.7	+5.2	+8.9
Mass. 3/.....	48,200	179,000	132,000	11,400,000	236.55	63.80	+1.6	+.9	+23.8	+45.6
Mich. 3/.....	51,400	208,000	156,000	10,001,000	194.60	48.05	+1.4	+1.2	+6.3	+15.1
Minn.....	18,000	64,700	49,800	3,604,000	199.70	55.70	+.8	+1.9	+6.0	+10.0
Miss.....	26,100	104,000	86,000	1,012,000	38.75	9.70	+1.0	+3.0	+3.6	+18.5
Mo. 3/.....	30,400	124,000	94,900	3,309,000	108.95	26.75	+1.3	+1.4	+8.3	+16.7
Mont.....	3,100	11,300	8,600	429,000	140.25	37.90	+4.3	+4.7	+15.3	+18.5
Nebr. 3/.....	6,800	26,400	20,300	992,000	146.20	37.60	+.7	+1.6	+6.8	+9.4
Nev.....	2,500	9,300	7,100	286,000	115.40	30.85	+1.8	+1.0	+11.0	+11.8
N. H.....	1,800	7,200	5,300	322,000	180.10	44.80	+1.6	+1.5	+15.6	+20.8
N. J. 3/.....	51,100	206,000	153,000	13,429,000	263.00	65.30	+1.5	+8.5	+36.0	+53.6
N. Mex.....	11,300	44,800	34,100	1,375,000	121.25	30.65	(6/)	-.1	+11.2	+11.4
N. Y. 3/.....	259,000	1,012,000	726,000	4/ 80,315,000	4/ 243.15	4/ 62.35	+1.3	4/ +.9	+21.0	4/ +22.7
N. C.....	28,000	112,000	84,800	3,161,000	112.80	28.15	+1.4	+1.9	+3.4	+13.2
N. Dak.....	2,700	10,400	7,900	506,000	189.20	48.70	+2.3	+2.1	+6.0	+11.5
Ohio 3/.....	61,300	247,000	184,000	9,796,000	159.70	39.60	+.6	+.8	+5.7	+13.1
Okla. 3/.....	23,100	87,600	65,800	2,977,000	128.70	33.95	-.8	-.8	-3.7	-4.8
Oreg. 3/.....	13,700	52,400	36,800	2,173,000	158.20	41.50	+1.9	+3.3	+17.1	+22.3
Pa. 3/.....	88,400	369,000	268,000	17,704,000	200.25	48.05	+2.2	+1.3	+17.6	+47.8
P. R.....	38,600	192,000	144,000	1,625,000	42.15	8.45	+1.0	+.6	+9.9	+73.5
R. I. 3/.....	9,100	35,400	25,700	1,787,000	195.35	50.45	+2.3	+3.1	+15.2	+32.1
S. C.....	10,100	39,300	31,400	723,000	71.65	18.40	+3.2	+3.4	+32.5	+31.7
S. Dak.....	4,000	14,600	11,000	667,000	168.45	45.55	+2.1	+1.6	+5.9	+16.6
Tenn.....	28,600	112,000	86,100	2,921,000	102.10	26.15	+1.3	+1.3	+13.3	+13.3
Tex.....	37,800	172,000	132,000	3,245,000	85.85	18.90	+2.4	+2.5	+27.1	+16.2
Utah 3/.....	8,100	31,500	21,700	1,190,000	147.65	37.80	+2.6	+.7	+3.8	+11.8
Vt. 3/.....	3,100	11,800	8,400	580,000	185.70	49.10	+1.3	+1.6	+31.1	+41.5
V. I.....	410	1,600	1,400	46,600	114.40	28.45	+1.9	+.7	+3.9	+3.7
Va.....	16,500	67,000	51,600	2,427,000	146.85	36.25	+2.5	+14.3	+10.1	+30.5
Wash. 3/.....	23,100	85,600	60,400	4,147,000	179.55	48.45	+2.6	+2.0	+12.5	+20.0
W. Va. 3/....	20,100	89,100	62,000	2,313,000	114.95	26.00	-1.0	-.4	-6.4	-5.0
Wis. 3/.....	21,300	81,900	61,500	4,490,000	211.10	54.85	+3.2	+2.1	+22.0	+35.6
Wyo.....	1,400	5,200	3,900	188,000	135.50	36.25	-1.6	-.9	+11.6	+5.5

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.

2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8.

4/ Amount includes $17,258,000 representing a special grant of $25.00 per person issued quarterly in New York City. The average payment and percentage changes exclude this amount. Including this amount the average payments would be: Total, $182.00 and $45.55 and New York, $309.70 and $79.40, respectively. Including one-third of this amount the average payments would be: Total, $174.80 and $43.75 and New York, $265.70 and $68.00, respectively.

5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, March 1969[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		February 1969 in--		March 1968 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	80,700	446,000	290,000	3/ $20,424,000	3/ $232.95	3/ $42.20	+2.1	3/ +0.7	+0.2	3/ +7.3
Calif.....	32,000	174,000	113,000	7,342,000	229.65	42.15	+9.1	+9.5	+15.6	+25.3
Colo.....	1,100	5,800	3,900	238,000	213.70	41.00	+3.8	+4.0	-17.6	-14.3
Conn.....	220	1,300	880	73,700	334.95	57.20	+2.0	-2.2	-62.4	-56.2
Del.....	61	430	310	12,600	206.80	29.60	-3.6	-4.7	-79.4	-80.0
Hawaii.....	250	1,500	980	68,200	271.70	45.90	-3.1	-.3	-49.6	-42.1
Ill.....	3,800	23,000	15,600	1,053,000	277.00	45.80	+1.4	-1.2	-11.8	-4.4
Kans.....	250	1,500	1,000	67,000	263.70	43.80	-3.8	-4.3	-32.0	-17.1
Maine.....	28	160	100	5,000	(4/)	31.40	+6.0	-9.1	(4/)	(4/)
Md.....	220	1,200	740	42,900	197.90	36.60	-15.0	-11.4	-62.6	-59.6
Mass.....	830	4,800	3,200	267,000	321.00	55.45	+.7	+3.8	+9.9	+22.8
Mich.....	1,400	8,300	5,600	356,000	258.00	42.75	+2.2	+3.6	-39.6	-34.5
Mo.....	120	790	540	22,700	184.25	28.70	+19.7	+18.8	(5/)	(5/)
Nebr.....	69	400	280	13,400	193.50	33.05	-1.0	+.8	-42.5	-40.3
N. J.....	2,800	16,200	10,600	809,000	293.20	49.95	-7.5	-3.3	(5/)	(5/)
N. Y.....	18,100	97,300	62,100	3/ 6,206,000	3/ 253.75	3/ 47.10	-1.9	3/ -7.5	+3.3	3/ -4.3
Ohio.....	2,500	14,600	9,600	559,000	223.50	38.35	-5.8	-5.7	-41.6	-34.9
Okla.....	440	2,600	1,800	86,000	195.90	32.60	+.1	+.7	-42.4	-42.7
Oreg.....	2,300	12,700	8,100	479,000	204.65	37.75	-.6	+1.9	+21.7	+23.1
Pa.....	4,300	23,600	15,200	857,000	199.65	36.30	-7.4	-10.8	-3.7	+20.8
R. I.....	350	2,000	1,300	76,300	218.05	38.90	+9.4	+11.8	-24.0	-14.9
Utah.....	1,300	6,500	4,200	211,000	168.30	32.25	+5.4	-13.4	-30.0	-3.2
Vt.....	110	640	410	30,300	265.80	47.50	+21.3	+21.9	(5/)	(5/)
Wash.....	1,900	10,100	6,400	449,000	235.55	44.55	-.9	+1.0	-18.5	-3.7
W. Va.....	5,200	29,700	19,500	784,000	150.20	26.40	-3.1	+1.1	-25.4	-24.8
Wis.....	1,100	6,300	4,200	315,000	275.95	49.75	+7.3	+3.2	+12.7	+29.6

1/ Data for this segment of the program shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Amount includes $1,622,000 representing a special grant of $25.00 per person issued quarterly in New York City. The average payments and percentage changes exclude this amount. Including this amount the average payments would be: Total, $253.05 and $45.85 and New York, $343.55 and $63.75, respectively. Including one-third of this amount the average payments would be: Total, $239.65 and $43.40 and New York, $283.70 and $52.65, respectively.
4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
5/ First payments under this program made by Missouri in August 1968; by Vermont in July 1968; by New Jersey in January 1969.

Table 9. General assistance: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, March 1969[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		February 1969 in--		March 1968 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	404,000	827,000	3/ $41,641,000	3/ $94.45	3/ $46.10	-0.2	3/ +2.1	+4.4	3/ +16.3
Ala.	91	91	1,300	14.60	14.60	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Alaska	210	690	14,400	68.15	20.80	-20.1	-32.2	-17.4	-18.1
Ariz.	1,900	4,400	101,000	54.25	23.00	+1.7	+3.8	-27.0	+1.5
Ark.	210	770	2,700	13.00	3.50	-1.8	-18.7	-6.6	-5.8
Calif.	42,400	66,700	2,888,000	68.10	43.30	-1.6	+1.7	+12.4	+24.5
Colo.	1,100	3,300	46,600	43.00	14.00	+5.9	-2.6	-20.4	-19.5
Conn. 5/	7,000	21,100	661,000	94.25	31.40	+2.1	-4.6	+19.0	+24.9
Del.	2,500	5,700	154,000	62.25	26.90	+4.1	+5.0	+51.7	+37.1
D. C.	1,300	1,400	117,000	91.90	84.00	+5.1	+7.5	+27.2	+30.9
Fla. 5/	8,000	20,800	256,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,100	4,900	79,200	38.45	16.30	-16.7	+2.7	-1.1	+10.0
Guam	65	80	3,600	55.50	45.10	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Hawaii	1,800	3,800	203,000	114.10	53.95	-1.1	+.4	+48.1	+43.5
Ill.	28,700	61,200	3,111,000	108.35	50.80	-3.6	+11.2	+1.9	+27.8
Iowa 5/	3,200	8,300	151,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	3,300	7,000	311,000	93.70	44.65	-1.2	+5.6	+12.6	+25.1
La.	6,700	7,200	340,000	50.80	47.00	-2.9	-2.7	+3.1	+3.6
Maine	2,700	9,000	125,000	46.05	13.85	-1.2	+.8	+8.1	+3.3
Md.	6,000	7,000	515,000	86.40	73.75	-5.7	-2.0	-13.9	-10.3
Mass.	13,400	26,100	1,497,000	111.40	57.35	(6/)	+5.1	+21.6	+67.5
Mich.	25,000	78,100	2,728,000	109.30	34.90	+8.8	+3.0	+17.1	+5.4
Minn.	7,400	22,000	778,000	105.65	35.40	+.6	+2.5	+5.4	+17.5
Miss.	1,300	1,600	22,100	17.15	13.90	+.7	-1.4	-4.7	-11.9
Mo.	10,700	13,300	693,000	64.90	51.90	+1.6	+2.2	+2.2	+2.8
Mont.	1,200	3,700	71,200	57.90	19.25	-7.4	-8.7	-59.0	-61.0
N. H.	860	2,800	59,800	69.15	21.30	+5.8	+1.7	+10.7	+16.1
N. J. 7/	7,700	9,700	913,000	118.55	93.80	-11.0	+1.9	-77.0	-48.0
N. Mex.	100	190	5,100	48.90	26.45	+2.7	-8.1	-64.8	-44.2
N. Y.	107,000	217,000	3/ 16,841,000	3/ 124.25	3/ 61.50	+.3	3/ -.1	+14.0	3/ +16.3
N.C.	1,900	5,100	57,400	29.90	11.35	+1.7	+2.3	+12.2	+35.3
N. Dak.	300	1,200	18,800	62.20	15.70	-7.9	-3.4	-18.9	-8.2
Ohio	23,300	61,600	2,284,000	97.95	37.05	-6.8	+6.3	-7.9	-1.9
Okla.	1,000	2,300	18,700	18.00	8.00	+39.2	+43.8	---	-4.5
Oreg.	2,500	5,800	155,000	62.05	26.80	-7.7	+.8	---	+22.7
Pa.	42,800	60,800	4,175,000	97.55	68.65	+13.6	+5.8	+40.5	+63.4
R. I.	8/ 3,400	8/ 10,000	280,000	82.40	28.10	---	+8.1	---	-4.5
S. C.	1,000	1,200	40,600	39.00	33.55	+3.6	+4.0	+32.3	+38.4
S. Dak.	420	1,500	17,100	40.30	11.75	+4.7	+6.8	+4.4	-2.8
Tenn.	1,400	4,000	45,200	31.25	11.30	-6.9	-3.7	-35.9	-8.1
Tex. 4/	7,700	(9/)	276,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,600	1,800	122,000	76.15	67.90	+12.9	-4.6	-.6	-1.2
Vt. 4/	400	(9/)	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	160	180	6,900	43.40	39.20	+6.7	+6.3	-3.8	-.3
Va.	4,900	10,300	298,000	60.35	28.85	+1.0	+9.1	+2.1	+25.3
Wash.	9,100	17,200	822,000	90.10	47.85	-25.8	-16.2	+35.5	+30.8
W. Va.	2,400	3,800	118,000	48.05	30.75	-3.2	+3.4	+29.6	+49.7
Wis. 8/	6,000	16,200	483,000	81.00	29.75	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	240	770	16,500	69.15	21.35	-9.0	-17.6	-37.3	-41.4

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.

2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, and Puerto Rico; data not available.

3/ Amount includes $3,528,000 representing a special grant of $25.00 per person issued quarterly in New York City. The average payments and percentage changes exclude this amount. Including this amount the average payments would be: Total, $103.15 and $50.70 and New York, $157.15 and $77.80, respectively. Including one-third of this amount the average payments would be: Total, $97.35 and $47.50 and New York, $135.20 and $66.90, respectively.

4/ Percentage change not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients.

5/ Estimated.

6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

7/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services.

8/ Data for February; March data not reported.

9/ Data not available.

4/ Total, $239.65 and $43.40 and New York, $283.70 and $52.65, respectively.
5/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
First payments under this program made by Missouri in August 1968; by Vermont in July 1968; by New Jersey in January 1969.

Table 10. Institutional services in intermediate care facilities under old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients of such services and amount of payments, by State, March 1969[1]

State	Total, all programs 2/			Old-age assistance		
	Number of recipients	Payments for recipients		Number of recipients	Payments for recipients	
		Total amount	Average		Total amount	Average
Total	60,400	$13,283,000	$219.90	49,500	$10,998,000	$222.20
Colorado	3,300	757,000	232.20	2,500	584,000	235.60
Georgia	400	69,100	171.45	340	58,100	171.40
Illinois	15,500	3,647,000	235.80	12,300	2,790,000	226.95
Kansas	3,000	560,000	184.10	2,200	402,000	179.65
Louisiana	250	31,400	124.10	210	26,400	125.05
Maine	2,400	560,000	237.90	2,100	506,000	240.05
Massachusetts	2,600	889,000	337.35	2,300	792,000	338.60
Nebraska	5,300	899,000	168.95	3,600	609,000	168.95
Oregon	4,700	591,000	125.20	3,800	474,000	124.00
Rhode Island	1,600	253,000	162.35	1,100	185,000	164.45
Texas	16,900	4,373,000	258.40	16,000	4,148,000	258.50
Utah	1,700	226,000	136.20	900	118,000	131.10
Vermont	800	179,000	223.30	720	160,000	222.65
Washington	2,000	248,000	123.55	1,300	146,000	114.60

1/ All data subject to revision. Data represent payments to vendors of institutional services in intermediate care facilities. Federal financial participation in such payments is limited to those in behalf of individuals who qualify for OAA, AB, or APTD under programs operated under State plans approved under titles I, X, XIV, or XVI.

2/ Includes a few payments of this type made without Federal participation for recipients of AFDC or GA.

Table 11. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, March 1969[1]

State	Total	Percentage change from--		Medical assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 2/
		February 1969	March 1968							
Total	$374,027,000	-2.6	+17.3	$349,087,000	$4,525,000	$8,832,000	$213,000	$3,259,000	$2,496,000	$5,615,000
Ala.	1,831,000	+11.2	+22.1	---	470	1,664,000	8,200	158,000	---	---
Alaska 3/	211,000	-13.5	0	---	---	62,500	1,600	34,000	---	113,000
Ariz.	202,000	+6.3	+33.8	---	800	201,000	---	---	---	---
Ark. 3/	1,837,000	-.2	+9.5	---	403,000	952,000	21,800	371,000	89,400	---
Calif.	65,148,000	-1.0	+23.3	65,148,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	3,084,000	+25.4	+50.1	3,045,000	---	---	---	---	---	38,900
Conn.	4,456,000	-28.0	+11.0	4,340,000	---	---	---	---	---	116,000
Del.	340,000	+16.0	0	340,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
D. C.	2,744,000	+245.2	(4/)	2,744,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fla. 3/	2,242,000	-2.3	+3.8	---	---	1,708,000	19,200	313,000	202,000	---
Ga.	5,494,000	+16.3	+53.8	5,494,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guam	13,800	-17.9	+176.0	13,500	---	---	---	---	---	330
Hawaii	1,025,000	-13.1	+.2	943,000	---	---	---	---	---	81,900
Idaho	574,000	-9.5	-4.2	574,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	15,983,000	+13.4	+37.7	14,567,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,416,000
Ind.	3,429,000	+10.0	+25.0	---	572,000	1,529,000	90,900	665,000	572,000	---
Iowa	3,028,000	+19.3	+63.1	3,028,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	3,245,000	+3.0	+11.7	3,245,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	4,973,000	+58.9	+51.2	4,973,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	4,555,000	+9.8	+22.9	4,465,000	---	---	---	---	---	90,000
Maine	807,000	+30.6	-5.3	725,000	---	---	---	---	---	82,400
Md.	6,272,000	+8.6	+10.7	6,272,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	18,163,000	-4.6	+7.3	17,671,000	---	---	---	---	---	492,000
Mich.	13,428,000	-18.5	-2.4	13,262,000	---	---	---	---	---	166,000
Minn.	8,081,000	-5.7	+8.1	7,729,000	---	---	---	---	---	352,000
Miss.	568,000	+62.8	+76.4	---	---	450,000	6,100	112,000	---	---
Mo.	5,112,000	+28.7	+109.9	5,112,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mont.	1,034,000	+.8	+19.0	726,000	---	---	---	---	---	308,000
Nebr.	1,320,000	+66.2	-25.3	1,320,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	689,000	+20.7	+5.2	689,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. H.	473,000	+6.5	+70.1	473,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. J.	4,928,000	+7.9	+11.6	---	5/ 3,130,000	210,000	15,400	446,000	835,000	292,000
N. Mex.	1,398,000	+32.4	+15.1	1,379,000	---	---	---	---	---	18,900
N. Y.	103,135,000	-13.4	+9.5	103,135,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C. 3/	2,075,000	+3.3	+19.1	---	205,000	275,000	27,300	897,000	572,000	99,100
N. Dak.	881,000	+5.6	-6.0	872,000	---	---	---	---	---	8,700
Ohio	9,421,000	-3.3	+10.0	8,007,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,414,000
Okla.	6,369,000	-13.3	+14.4	6,369,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,303,000	-5.4	-11.6	1,214,000	---	---	---	---	---	89,000
Pa.	19,844,000	+17.6	+42.9	19,844,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
P. R.	4,060,000	+5.0	+7.0	4,060,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
R. I.	2,309,000	+11.4	-5.4	2,134,000	---	---	---	---	---	175,000
S. C.	1,864,000	+.4	+154.3	1,864,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
S. Dak.	905,000	+2.8	+24.5	820,000	---	---	---	---	---	85,400
Tenn.	1,505,000	+.1	+10.3	---	133,000	1,189,000	3,600	69,300	110,000	---
Tex.	13,614,000	-1.6	+24.5	13,614,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	670,000	-46.7	-10.5	666,000	---	---	---	---	---	4,200
Vt.	877,000	+20.6	-25.4	877,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I. 6/	71,900	---	---	71,900	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	1,063,000	+.5	+20.1	---	81,100	592,000	19,300	194,000	116,000	60,700
Wash.	4,853,000	+21.1	+6.1	4,853,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
W. Va.	1,270,000	+6.9	+50.3	1,215,000	---	---	---	---	---	54,900
Wis.	11,089,000	-10.2	+1.1	11,089,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	162,000	+37.3	+4.5	105,000	---	---	---	---	---	56,600

1/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provisions of medical services. All data subject to revision.
2/ Data incomplete for general assistance. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting.
3/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified types of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Increase of more than 1,000 percent.
5/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation.
6/ Data for March not reported; data represent amount reported for a previous month.

Table 12. Amount of medical vendor payments for public assistance programs under the Social Security Act, by form of payment and State, March 1969[1]

State	Total	Form of medical vendor payments	
		Payments to vendors directly or through fiscal agent	Premium or per capita payments 2/
Total	$368,418,000	$350,591,000	$17,827,000
Title XIX States	349,087,000	334,711,000	14,376,000
Other States	19,331,000	15,880,000	3,451,000
Title XIX States			
Calif	65,148,000	63,905,000	1,243,000
Colo	3,045,000	2,861,000	184,000
Conn	4,340,000	4,311,000	29,000
Del	340,000	332,000	7,800
D. C	2,744,000	2,744,000	---
Ga	5,494,000	5,105,000	389,000
Guam	13,500	11,800	1,700
Hawaii	943,000	943,000	---
Idaho	574,000	553,000	21,800
Ill	14,567,000	14,402,000	165,000
Iowa	3,028,000	2,935,000	92,400
Kans	3,245,000	3,153,000	92,100
Ky	4,973,000	4,717,000	256,000
La	4,465,000	4,465,000	---
Maine	725,000	678,000	46,900
Md	6,272,000	6,272,000	---
Mass	17,671,000	17,671,000	---
Mich	13,262,000	13,123,000	140,000
Minn	7,729,000	7,633,000	96,000
Mo	5,112,000	4,746,000	366,000
Mont	726,000	710,000	15,300
Nebr	1,320,000	1,268,000	52,200
Nev	689,000	689,000	---
N. H	473,000	456,000	2/ 17,000
N. Mex	1,379,000	1,379,000	---
N. Y	103,135,000	102,813,000	322,000
N. Dak	872,000	823,000	2/ 49,700
Ohio	8,007,000	7,722,000	285,000
Okla	6,369,000	1,484,000	2/ 4,885,000
Oreg	1,214,000	1,180,000	2/ 33,400
Pa	19,844,000	19,478,000	366,000
P. R	4,060,000	4,060,000	---
R. I	2,134,000	2,118,000	16,200
S. C	1,864,000	1,771,000	93,000
S. Dak	820,000	800,000	19,400
Tex	13,614,000	8,699,000	2/ 4,915,000
Utah	666,000	649,000	16,900
Vt	877,000	861,000	15,200
V. I. 3/	71,900	71,900	---
Wash	4,853,000	4,709,000	2/ 144,000
W. Va	1,215,000	1,215,000	---
Wis	11,089,000	11,089,000	---
Wyo	105,000	105,000	---
Other States			
Ala	1,832,000	1,832,000	---
Alaska	98,100	98,100	---
Ariz	202,000	158,000	43,400
Ark	1,837,000	1,591,000	246,000
Fla	2,242,000	2,056,000	186,000
Ind	3,430,000	3,141,000	2/ 289,000
Miss	568,000	568,000	---
N. J	4,637,000	4,574,000	62,600
N. C	1,978,000	825,000	2/ 1,153,000
Tenn	1,506,000	136,000	2/ 1,370,000
Va	1,002,000	901,000	2/ 101,000

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Entries represent premium payments into the Social Security Administration system for Supplementary Medical Insurance except for premium payments into an agency pooled fund by New Hampshire-$17,000; North Carolina-$1,153,000; Oklahoma-$4,583,000; Tennessee-$261,000; and premium payments to health-insuring agencies by Indiana-$214,000; North Dakota-$31,900; Oregon-$33,400; Texas-$4,002,000; Virginia-$57,400; and Washington-$6,300.
3/ Data for March not reported; data represent amount reported for a previous month.

Table 13. General assistance: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments for selected cities, March 1969

[Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

City	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		February 1969 in--		March 1968 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total, 16 cities 1/...	189,000	347,000	2/$23,415,000	2/ $105.10	2/ $57.35	-0.1	2/ +1.1	+14.6	2/ +21.2
Baltimore.....	4,900	5,700	427,000	87.40	74.55	-5.9	-2.6	-16.2	-13.0
Boston.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Buffalo.....	4,300	6,300	508,000	116.85	80.55	+1.9	+2.5	+1.4	+6.8
Chicago.....	19,300	37,600	2,473,000	128.10	65.80	-6.6	+9.9	+10.6	+38.1
Cincinnati 3/ 4/.....	4,700	15,200	359,000	75.90	23.60	-2.0	-1.4	-15.6	-12.9
Cleveland 3/ 4/.....	8,000	21,200	754,000	94.05	35.55	+3.8	+1.9	+25.6	+24.1
Detroit.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia.....	1,300	1,400	117,000	91.90	84.00	+5.1	+7.5	+27.2	+30.9
Los Angeles 3/.....	22,100	38,800	1,152,000	52.10	32.30	-.3	-5.6	+5.8	-2.6
Milwaukee 3/.....	4,200	9,300	356,000	85.80	38.50	(5/)	(5/)	+55.5	+46.4
Minneapolis.....	1,800	3,800	168,000	95.65	44.85	+.4	+3.7	+5.4	+11.0
New Orleans.....	1,100	1,200	61,100	54.00	50.35	-3.0	-3.7	+12.2	+13.4
New York.....	82,900	160,000	2/ 13,773,000	2/ 123.65	2/ 64.05	+.1	2/ -.5	+16.4	2/ +15.7
Philadelphia.....	14,700	21,100	1,505,000	102.40	71.45	+8.2	+6.6	+42.7	+77.2
Pittsburgh.....	9,600	11,700	983,000	102.85	83.80	+2.3	+.6	+22.0	+47.2
Rochester.....	1,100	2,600	106,000	98.35	41.35	-7.6	-15.9	+5.8	+13.8
St. Louis.....	2,100	2,300	133,000	63.65	57.80	-1.8	+1.6	+4.2	+7.2
San Francisco.....	7,200	8,500	541,000	75.15	63.50	+4.8	+3.5	+48.5	+63.6

1/ Data not reported for Boston and Detroit. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
2/ Amount includes $3,528,000 representing a special grant of $25.00 per person issued quarterly in New York City. The average payments and percentage changes exclude this amount. Including this amount the average payments would be: Total, $123.75 and $67.55 and New York City, $166.25 and $86.10, respectively. Including one-third of this amount the average payments would be: Total, $111.35 and $60.75 and New York City, $137.85 and $71.40, respectively.
3/ Data for county in which city is located.
4/ Includes supplementation of categorical cases; not included in State data.
5/ Data not reported in February 1969.

Table 14. Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance, summary benefit data, March 1969[1]

CASH BENEFITS AWARDED AND IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS

Type of beneficiary	Benefit awards		Benefits in current-payment status			Amount of benefits paid 1/ (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Average amount	Monthly rate (in thousands)	
Total monthly beneficiaries	343,828	---	24,743,963	---	$2,086,131	$2,189,399
Retired workers and dependents	169,314	---	15,667,378	---	1,397,848	1,451,771
Retired workers	120,622	$105.20	12,498,674	$99.36	1,241,831	1,284,554
Wives and husbands	32,012	50.36	2,639,262	51.39	135,626	145,878
Children 2/	16,680	41.71	529,442	38.51	20,391	21,339
Disabled workers and dependents	62,242	---	2,371,437	---	184,712	206,498
Disabled workers	28,753	116.87	1,314,052	111.98	147,149	163,023
Wives and husbands	7,528	39.25	254,010	38.08	9,672	11,433
Children 2/	25,961	34.74	803,375	34.72	27,891	32,042
Survivors of deceased workers	108,262	---	6,051,252	---	477,942	504,888
Widowed mothers	12,272	76.49	502,459	74.60	37,485	40,115
Children 2/	61,599	68.50	2,545,174	70.80	180,198	188,485
Widows and widowers 3/	34,212	90.65	2,972,497	86.63	257,509	273,319
Parents	179	100.63	31,122	88.35	2,750	2,969
Special age-72 beneficiaries 4/	4,010	---	653,896	---	25,629	26,242
Primary	3,868	---	635,352	39.76	25,259	25,859
Wives	142	---	18,544	19.96	370	383
Lump-sum death payments 5/	126,407	223.16	---	---	---	27,325

1/ Exceeds monthly rate of benefits in current-payment status because of the inclusion in initial payments of amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.

2/ Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 18.

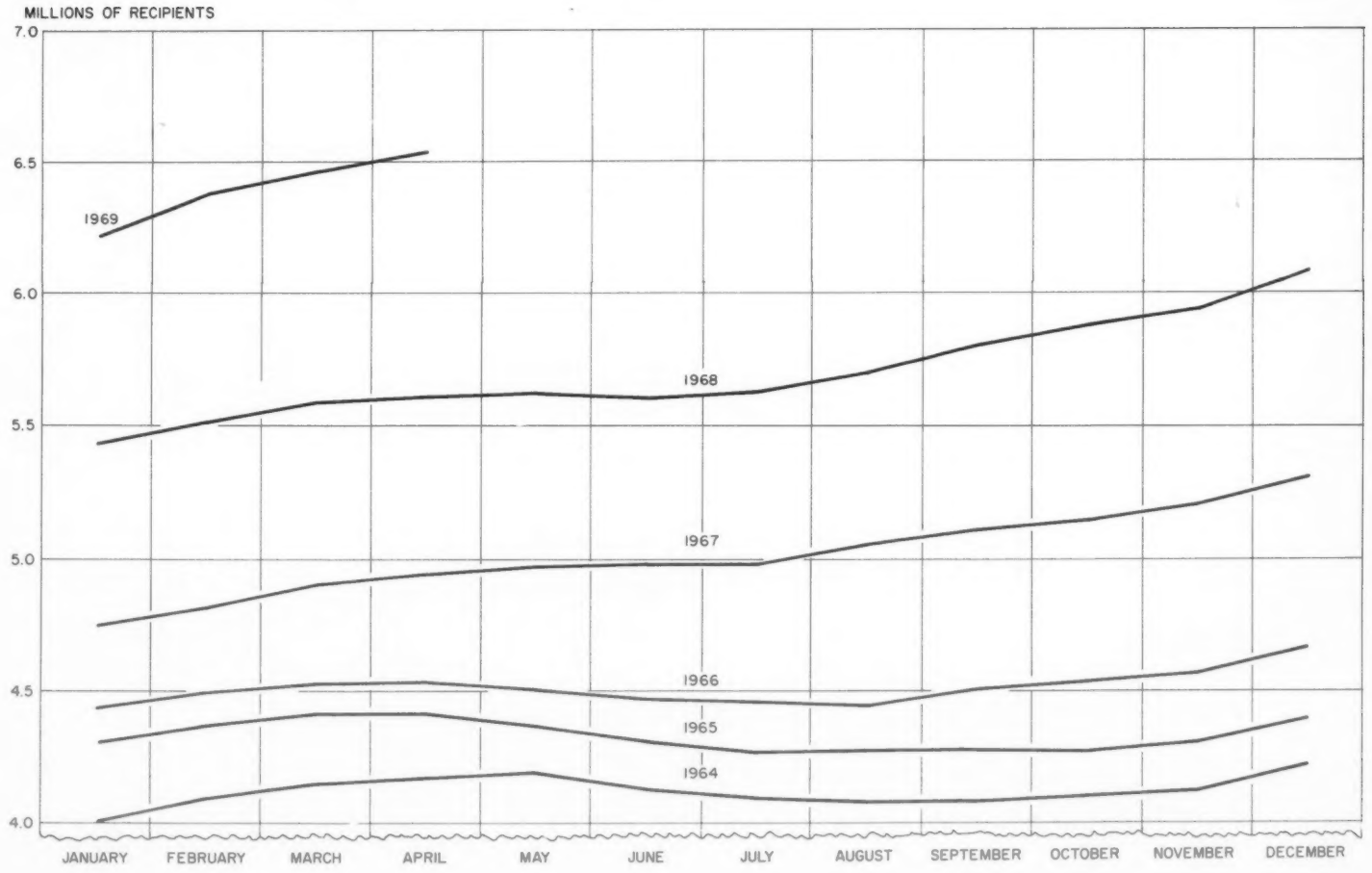
3/ Includes actuarially reduced benefits for widows and divorced wives aged 60-61; a total of 127,674 such beneficiaries were in current-payment status. Also includes disabled widows and widowers aged 50-61; a total of 27,118 such persons were in current-payment status.

4/ Represents benefits authorized by Public Law 89-368(1966) for certain persons aged 72 and over who are not insured under the regular or transitional insured-status provisions of the Social Security Act.

5/ Number of lump-sum payments shown were paid on the accounts of 122,444 deceased workers; the average amount represents average per deceased worker.

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 396-073/2

AFDC: MONTHLY NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS, ACTUAL JANUARY 1964-APRIL 1969



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